



Options

m a g a z i n e

Marin's Progressive Voice

Summer 1990



Inside

Marin's Future Growth

Trouble with the Buck Trust

Energy Alternatives

Redwood Solstice



Why Options?

People get caught in the belief that there are only two choices in any situation. There's socialism or capitalism; growth or no growth; Democrats or Republicans. This dualistic view of the world leaves us feeling helpless, especially if we keep settling for the lesser of two evils. What we are learning in our modern complex world is that our choices are infinite. In struggling to cope with current problems we need to let go of our narrowed vision and open to the endless possibilities yet to be created. Like any renaissance, these new ideas will be a synthesis of all prior knowledge in which the whole is more than the sum of its parts.

This is what Options will explore in its pages. We are not here to simply pound away at the fact that we have problems of crisis proportion and that the government is ineffective in dealing with them; most of you who would read this magazine have already figured that out. What we need is a way out of the maze; what we need is options. We don't profess to have all the answers. But we will be asking the right questions. That is what separates us from other publications.

True to the credo "Think Globally, Act Locally," our primary focus will be on Marin County, exploring the issues needing deeper insights and the people who are in the forefront of movement and change. Recognizing the importance of creative expression we will round out our publication with art, photography, poetry and reviews.

Options will include personal explorations as well. Spiritual growth is an inherent aspect of any transformation and Marin is at the forefront of personal and spiritual development. What change can really take place if it is not rooted in the heart? Options will explore this quest bridging the political and the spiritual;

This is your magazine, designed for the readers, and subscriptions will be our primary source of support. If you find joy in these pages then give us your vote of confidence by becoming a subscriber. If you can afford it, become a supporter as well. No amount is too small.

A special thanks to all those people who encouraged & cajoled us to create this magazine. It was your excitement, energy and enthusiasm that helped us bring it to fruition. This has been a labor of love. We offer it to you now as a gift in the hopes that you will find something in these pages that informs, inspires, even transforms.

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Many thanks to the artists and writers who generously donated their talents to this premier issue of Options.

We accept submissions from writers, artists, photographers and poets. Send to 11 Bolinas Road, Fairfax, CA 94930. Submissions must be typed, doublespaced. If you want it returned include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Special thanks to Durbin Downey who coined the name Options

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About the cover art

The Tree of Life, oil on prepared paper by Elly Simmons, 1986. Photoprints are available by writing P.O. Box 463, Lagunitas, CA 94938 or call 488-4177. Elly Simmons is an artist and activist who has shown her work in both solo and group exhibitions throughout the United States. She recently participated in the San Francisco/Leningrad Ecological Arts Collaboration in San Francisco.

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Thanks to all the people who generously donated to Options. A special donation was given in the memory of Mary Flanagan.



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Marin 2000 - Where Are We Really Going?



Allan Smorra

by Wendi Kallins

Marin stands at a crossroads, carefully weighing the next move it must make. For those who see the world in simple black and white there are two choices. If Marin opens up its capacity for growth - i.e. expands the transportation system and/or brings in a new water source - then the gates to development swing open and we are transformed into San Jose north. If the county elects to close these gates, future growth is shut down, housing prices go out of sight and Marin is whisked away into the land of the elite.

Fortunately, the world is never black and white and Marin does have other choices. But these choices require a new perspective, accepting complexities, interconnections. Marin needs a broader vision than the one-dimensional approach of special interest groups, but a more comprehensive solution than mere compromise.

In the last year a fierce debate began among environmentalists, politicians, the building industry, housing advocates, business interests, and just plain citizens over the future growth of Marin. Out of this struggle, old lines have dissolved and new alliances are forming. Regional planning in a primitive form is beginning to emerge. Peace, however, is far from attained, and new battle lines may be drawn before the dust clears.

The debate is the result of a number of major programs converging at once. In November, if the momentum continues in its present direction, the voters will be asked to approve a one cent sales tax to pay for transportation improvements to relieve traffic congestion. The centerpiece of the plan is the introduction of a light rail system

along the old Pacific Northwest right-of-way, thus bringing rapid transit back to Marin for the first time in fifty years.

Simultaneously, a new countywide planning agency will be created to oversee and control the regional rate of growth. Cities whose plans do not conform to specified county standards will have their share of the sales tax money withheld.

Meanwhile, Marin Municipal Water District is spending the summer studying desalination of sea water to determine if this is a viable way to end our water woes caused by three years of drought. If the engineers give it a thumbs up, then voters will be asked to approve the bond measure to finance the plant in 1991 thus lifting the building moratorium imposed by the water shortage.

In yet another process, the county is updating its general plan. This summer a general direction of development patterns will emerge out of six alternatives prepared by the planning department. This hybrid approach or preferred alternative will

The Transportation Plan

In 1983 the 101 corridor committee was formed to derive a solution for Marin's traffic problems along the 101 artery in North Marin. The committee was made up of politicians, technicians and citizens from both Marin and Sonoma, who were charged with the job of relieving the bottleneck on 101. Since their focus was on the corridor alone it is not surprising that their recommendation does not provide a comprehensive response to the transit needs of the rest of the county. Nor were they considering changes in the buildout patterns in the existing plans. Their task was primarily to create a regional intercounty transit connection based on current growth projections.

The committee spent the next seven years haggling over the benefits of widening roads, adding buses, or implementing light rail. Rail finally won out but not without extensive compromising. The end result of their recommendation provides a light rail system running continuously from Larkspur to Novato and a diesel train from Novato to Santa Rosa running during commute hours only. A high speed ferry system would connect the train to the city and local transit would be rerouted to feed the new transit line. However, Sonoma city officials are now balking at any commuter rail and may not even approve the compromise agreement.

The Marin portion of the program is still on track as of now, asking voters to fund a program that includes 52 percent for the light rail, 23 percent to widen Highway 101 for bus and carpool lanes through San Rafael and Novato, 18 percent to maintain, repair or expand local streets, increase local transit, or other improvements at the discretion of the local jurisdiction, and the rest for paratransit (2.5 percent), public relations for non-auto transportation (1.5 percent), regional planning (2 percent) and administration (1 percent).

then be used in establishing zoning for the unincorporated areas of Marin.

All of this activity has brought together representatives of the cities and the county in a first real attempt at regional coordination.

Regional Planning or Empty Promises?

Still unconvinced, however, are many of the county's environmental leaders with Marin Conservation League (MCL) at the forefront. They want the transit tax and the county plan preferred alternative to be tied together. "It doesn't make sense to implement only for the unincorporated lands," complains Pricilla Bull, chair of MCL's land use committee. She feels the cities must also be willing to alter their plans to conform to the unified vision.

City representatives bristle at MCL's suggestion that they change their own plans in response to the county. San Rafael's Al Boro takes extreme exception to that notion, especially since that city just revised its plan two years ago. "After 60 hearings, and over \$100,000 we don't want our city plan superseded by the county plan," says Boro.

"The beef is one of process," explains Mark Reisenfeld, Marin's planning director. "MCL wants full integration of the local plans with the countywide plan. From a planning perspective it's a good idea, but we don't have the alternative yet and the cities don't want to change their plans." Reisenfeld stresses that the county never intended to ask the cities to alter their plans. He notes, however, that most of the major parcels open for development - all except Hamilton - are controlled by the county.

He also points out that the county has responded to all of MCL's recommendations. "I think there has been a lot of misunderstanding how this would work. We are mechanically closer to what the Conservation League wanted. We have to let it mature a little bit. This is a delicate balance of interests. We're far ahead of anyone else in the state [toward regional planning]."

Many begrudge MCL's eleventh hour entry into the sales tax debate. The 101 corridor committee met for seven years before bringing in a transportation plan before the county. But MCL's input has made a deep impression. What began as a meek attempt to withhold funding for traffic reasons alone is now a full blown growth management program that measures ridgeland, wetland and creek protection, creation of open space, aggressive affordable housing, and resource conservation. It was also MCL's suggestion that the county study alternatives to current public policies thus introducing this summer's planning process.

MCL's insistence on changes in local planning policy is not made in a vacuum. The planning model that fares the worst from every angle, including fiscal impact, is the one that keeps local plans intact. The creation of new jobs is the largest single factor that threatens Marin's bucolic existence. Over 100,000 new jobs are projected for Marin by the year 2010, most of which will continue to be low-paying service jobs. This far outstrips the amount of housing projected and if real estate trends continue, no housing will be affordable to those workers.

The majority of the future growth, especially in jobs, is earmarked for Novato and San Rafael. San Rafael just completed work on updating its general plan and Novato is currently undergoing that process. Neither wants the county dictating policy in their cities. This is what has MCL alarmed. After all the work invested in forming a coordinated growth management body, in choosing a mutual growth direction for the county, it seems ludicrous for the cities to sit tight with their existing planning policies if they are out of whack.

"I'm totally frustrated that we've ended up right where we started," says Bull. "This opportunity [managing tax money] was our last best chance."

Does this mean that MCL lost the game? Or does it perhaps mean that the game has just begun? As Reisenfeld points out, while the local councilmembers may balk at the notion of the county interfering in their affairs, they are all sitting at the table debating the preferred alternative thus instilling a vested interest in implementing that alternative.

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Marin's Past

Historically, Marin was a community that built up around its resources, primarily agriculture and logging. A railroad served these industries and towns grew up along the tracks. Its population grew slowly so that even by 1960, long after the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge, Marin was still considered an underpopulated community. However, its industries were dying out and it had transformed into a bedroom community, providing workers for San Francisco.

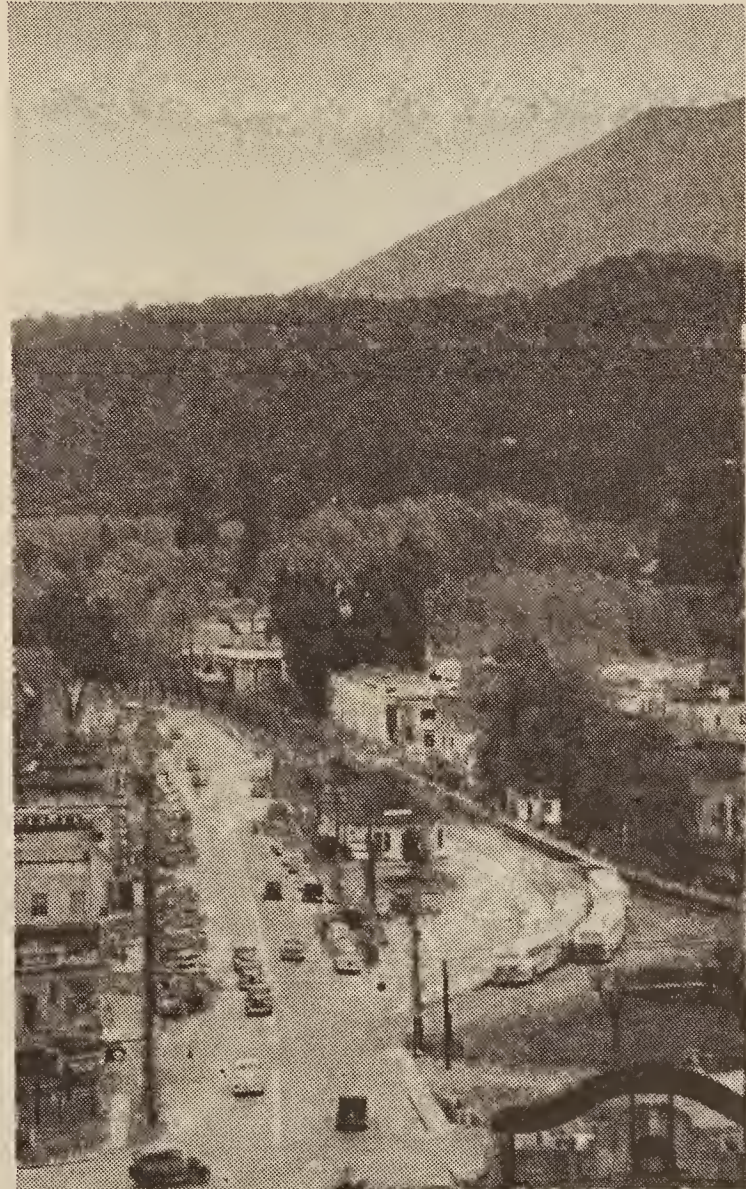
In the sixties, Marin was yet another victim of American suburban sprawl. The automobile ruled and single family housing was cheap and plentiful. The gaps between the towns were filling in rapidly and the people of Marin began to worry about losing the natural setting they loved.

In 1974, Marin County passed a general plan that was a pioneer in environmental planning. It stressed the importance of preserving open space and keeping the natural environment intact. It was also far-sighted in its attempt to avert more suburban sprawl by suggesting clustered housing to use less land, and mixing commercial development with housing to reduce commute. It envisioned an efficient transit system that offered a real alternative to the automobile. Finally, it suggested bringing more jobs to Marin to alleviate the need to commute to San Francisco.

The plan was successful in its preservation of open space. Seventy percent of Marin is in protected open space now, owned either by federal, state or county agencies. Most of West Marin is zoned to protect agriculture and maintain the idyllic pastures that once blessed all of Marin.

As for the rest of the vision, the results fell far short. While the idea of clustering sounded good, most of the zoning reflected the desire to keep the population down, and low density clusters eat up as much land as high density sprawl, it just looks better. The transit system was voted down by the voters twice, predominantly because of electorate mistrust of Golden Gate Transit.

It was the commercial development that was the real culprit. Although many jobs were created, they were all low-paying service jobs that hardly matched the needs of a county populated predominantly by professionals. Housing prices began to climb throughout the country in the eighties, and Marin, as desirable a location as it is, found its prices soaring out of reach. At the same time, cities, in search of new revenue after the passage of Proposition 13, discovered shopping malls and built them by the dozen. Low paid workers began migrating from Sonoma County where cheaper housing was plentiful. Marin, with one of the highest median incomes in the country, finds itself paying its workers below the median in the Bay Area. Rather than solve the jobs/housing balance, the increased employment has exacerbated the problem.



Choosing a Path

The county planning department studied a computer comparison of six possible growth alternatives for Marin based on environmental impacts, jobs/housing balance, monetary requirements and traffic. Marin could: 1) keep existing plans the way they are; 2) constrain growth by not expanding water and sewage capacity; 3) increase the amount of housing by rezoning commercial to residential or mixed use; 4) reduce the amount of jobs; 5) buy up key development parcels for open space; or 6) create pedestrian pockets on those same key parcels.

No one alternative stands out as the best path but it is clear that each alternative contains a key to the puzzle. Increasing housing results in the best ratio of jobs and housing, offers the best opportunity to create affordable housing, and actually reduces fiscal costs.

Constrained capacity, keeping water and sewer service at the current levels, is seductive as a means of stopping unwanted development. Novato, however, has no such constraints, being served by North Marin Water District and having ample sewage capacity. Marin could vote down more water and development would march on.

Public acquisition is the favorite of conservationists. Unfortunately a recent poll conducted by the county open space district discovered that only 25 percent of the population would agree to tax themselves for such a purpose.

The new kid on the block is the pedestrian pocket concept. This term, coined by architect Peter Calthorpe refers to a notion of development that is both innovative and historical. "It is a simple strategy to orient new growth around pedestrian and transit environments," explains Calthorpe. A wide mixture of housing types, employment centers, and neighborhood shopping is closely clustered around the nodes of a transit line. It is small enough in scale to allow only a quarter mile's walk to any location. "You have neighborhoods with friendly streets and it places services and parks in walking distance," continues Calthorpe. "The streets are narrower, lined by trees

and front porches. The residential is like old America."

The commercial sector, however, differs from the traditional general store. "The corner market is no more," he notes. "And employment centers are not small scale." But all uses are intermingled. "When you mix uses together shared open space is used more and it is more socially integrated. Traditional patterns [of suburban sprawl] isolate income and age types and are harmful to the cultural richness of a community."

While many community leaders are already advocating this idea, the environmental community is divided. Some find it exciting and innovative, an opportune model for preserving open space, leaving development rights intact, and perhaps, for the first time, showing a way out of our enslavement to the automobile.

But the leadership of MCL is skeptical. Don Dickenson, a spokesman for MCL's land use committee and planning director for Mill Valley thinks Marin has missed the opportunity for pedestrian pockets. "From a personal standpoint I believe that pedestrian pockets are very appropriate for areas that are going to expect a lot of growth and is preferable to traditional growth. But in Marin, we are close to buildout."

Instead, MCL is now advocating infill development. "Marin used to be pedestrian pockets along the old rail lines," says Pricilla Bull. It is only since the fifties that we began to sprawl out, she says. Why not redesign the downtowns to fill housing needs? "We should infill in existing town centers," says Bull. "Switch commercial to residential where appropriate in, or near, the town centers which can be served by transit. Personally I feel we should have transit to serve existing communities. I'm not against the transit plan but I want something that will work. Our number one problem is to solve existing problems."

Where Will Our Children Live?

This idea sounds just fine to the housing advocates who support the transportation plan and pedestrian pockets as well. Ecumenical Association for Housing (EAH) already has ideas about infilling in the downtowns. "We could build over parking lots," suggests Alex Diefenbach of EAH, "make better use of underused parcels." Diefenbach is also concerned about bringing transit to the local communities. "I am hopeful there will be enough money left over from the transit tax to provide better public transit and not just to widen streets."

EAH is finally enjoying its day in the sun as more and more people are waking up to the housing crisis in Marin. "It's our problem, it's a middle class problem," say Mary Murtagh, executive director. "It's the teacher, the nurse, the people who make our community work." Murtagh reminds us that the next homeless could be us. "People pay 50 to 70 percent of their income on housing. One minor catastrophe and you end up homeless."

Employers are feeling the crunch, too. "It's harder to get workers," says Murtagh. "And you have to pay higher wages." Furthermore, there is less disposable income to spend in the county. And with a saturation of retail outlets since the major mallamania that happened in the eighties, there are less dollars to divide amongst a wider field. The traditional downtowns of Marin are hurting. Increasing the number of people who live close to town can only mean better business and a better economy.

There is little argument over the fact that low cost housing can only be created with subsidies. But where environmentalists will argue that affordability is out of reach for desirable Marin regardless of density, housing advocates have not given up the ghost. Calthorpe counters that with pedestrian pockets affordability is more achievable. "It's more affordable because it's a smaller lot and there can be rental income from a second unit. The rental will also be more affordable."

When Trains Ruled

Once the Bay Area had a transit system that was cheap, efficient, and practically pollution free. For the first half of this century the Key system and Southern Pacific competed for San Francisco's patronage boasting fast and easy access to anywhere in the Bay Area. The Key alone claimed to have 600 trains running a day with a train leaving the ferry building every minute. Riding the Key from San Francisco to University Avenue in Berkeley took 28 minutes, only one minute slower than BART.

Marin was an integral piece in the transit puzzle in those days. The Northwest Pacific trains snaked their way through the towns of Marin ending at the ferry which connected passengers to San Francisco and beyond.

In 1941, transit began to unravel across the nation. The growing popularity of the automobile combined with openings of the Golden Gate and Bay Bridges contributed to the downfall of the trains in the Bay Area. But this process was assisted by a conspiracy among General Motors, Standard Oil, Firestone Tires, Mac Truck and Phillip's Petroleum which brought down transit systems across the nation. These corporate giants bought up transit lines, dismantled the tracks and sold off or destroyed the cars. They replaced these cheap, efficient systems with buses built by General Motors running on Firestone tires and fueled with Chevron or Phillip's gasoline. In 1949 these companies were convicted of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act and slapped on the wrist with \$5000 fines. But the damage to the face of America was permanent. The trains became a romantic relic of the past.

Murtagh points out that townhouses can be significantly cheaper than single family homes. "Once one wall is shared, the price can drop as much as \$200,000," she says.

Another idea that is floating around is to create community land trusts. In a community land trust, there is a mixture of community and private ownership. The land is owned by a common entity but the building is owned by the individual. The building can then be bought and sold or passed on to one's children. The land, however, remains in the control of the trust.

Bill Noble sits in the environmental camp as a board member of MCL but he is also concerned about housing needs. "We're not just talking about the maid," he says. "We're talking about our children." He sees land trusts as a mechanism for preserving our existing housing stock and has been studying the concept in depth. "Right now, all the appreciation [of property] goes to the individual even though the community pays some of the costs [that increase the value of the land] such as environmental preservation. A land trust is a fairer system. If the trust owns the land it takes that element out of the marketplace."

Land trusts use lease payments to increase their holdings. The initial funding could begin as a grant or as a public bond measure. People might be more willing to fund a bond if they knew that the money could be recaptured through future earnings. Most important, land trusts put the community in charge of development rather than the speculators. Priority would then be given to genuine community needs rather than profits. There is still an ample supply of affordable housing in Marin now that could be preserved if existing stock were taken out of the marketplace. "This," says Noble, "has enormous importance in Marin as a bridge between housing and environmentalism."

New Politics for Marin

This "bridge" could alter the political face of the county. Throughout the debates there has been

the assumption that the network of interests that have controlled this county will remain in power. This "good ol' boy" network consists of developers, construction suppliers, and major business interests who pour money into the campaigns of their favored candidates. But all that money is not working anymore. They lost two seats in the last two elections in San Rafael, and have just had a major upset in the Novato supervisorial campaign, with the surprise victory of Brady Bevis, a slow growth advocate.

A number of proponents of social justice interests have teamed up with the no-growth sentiments in the county and are forming coalitions that are gaining political power. MCL is now talking with EAH offering to work together in support of infill affordable housing projects. Environmentalists are recognizing that opposition to local, community serving projects makes the larger, more sensitive parcels more vulnerable to development pressures.

Uniting all of these groups is the recognition that Marin's environmental preservation depends as much on a diverse population and a healthy, sustainable economy as it does on lots of open land. The greatest environmental threat in Marin remains the dependency on the automobile. And the only way to get people out of their cars is to create viable, comprehensive alternatives and to change our land use patterns.

The future is truly in the voters' hands now. It is in their power to approve the transit tax and the water bond, and they will choose the leaders who will implement future growth policies in the county. Until now, citizens' control has consisted of erecting walls and obstacles on a project by project basis, a reactionary mode at best. Building a successful coalition of community interests may tip the balance and allow a whole new playing field to be erected. Rather than reacting to an agenda that is geared toward profit as the primary motivation, creating a holistic framework that combines ecological protection with social concerns and economic well-being may be the new order of the day.

A Half Billion Bucks Worth of Dynamite

by **Lew Tremaine**

The powder keg that is the Buck Trust has begun a downhill roll toward the inferno. Trustees of the Marin Community Foundation (MCF) which oversees the half billion dollar trust are fighting among themselves, the foundation's embattled president has thrown in the towel and the cornerstone of the "deal" which gave Marin supposed control of its inheritance - the major projects component - is crumbling.

If a half billion worth of dynamite is allowed to reach the fire, the explosion will be devastating to Marin's non-profit community. But rather than rallying the community to help stave off disaster, MCF trustees have chosen to circle the wagons and stop the keg's downward roll by themselves - in private.

So far this year, the foundation has been rocked by a letter signed by four top staffmembers criticizing President Douglas Patino's management style, a demonstration at its doorstep by homeless Marinites and a lawsuit challenging the major projects component devised by Judge Homer Thompson to keep the Buck Trust in Marin. A consultant's report vindicating Patino, but presumably finding fault with a number of other individuals and procedures added fuel to the flames, causing trustees to duck for the privacy of their closed-to-the-public meeting chambers. And finally, in June, Patino's resignation capped six months of turmoil, adding to the mystery and fast growing public distrust surrounding the foundation.

The events that have created this potentially explosive situation can be broken into three main issues: a public rethinking of the major projects component, particularly the controversial Buck Center for Research on Aging (BCRA); growing

dissatisfaction among the county's needy with the lack of Buck largess filtering their way; and the politics of the foundation itself.

The political situation will have immediate ramifications. To begin with, the factionalization that has become apparent among the trustees and among the staff could make it difficult for the foundation to attract a replacement for Patino. A qualified applicant, especially one with a vision of how an endowment such as the Buck Trust could be used, may think twice about stepping into the perceived snake pit that exists behind the walls of the MCF offices. Also, there is a very real split in philosophy within the foundation as to its relationship to the county government. Some, especially the county's appointed representatives on the foundation board, would like to see more Buck money filtered into social services programs funded by the county. Others feel that it was not Mrs. Buck's intention to bail out the county government in its responsibility to care for Marin's indigent.

Supervisor Gary Giacomini has pressed, both in public and behind the scenes, to get more Buck money into the county's budget. He and Patino were at odds over the issue and there is much speculation that the criticism Patino faced was instigated by Giacomini through county appointed trustee Peter Arrigoni. Arrigoni denies that this has been the case, however it must be recognized that he couldn't admit to such a situation if it were true. Politically, neither he nor Giacomini would benefit by admitting they had sabotaged the foundation's operation. On the other hand, if foundation business were conducted more publicly (as Arrigoni and Giacomini have pushed for) journals like this would have less to speculate about.

Patino, in his remarks to the press when he resigned, denied that a rift between the foundation

and the county played a part in his decision to leave. While this may be the case (to contend otherwise at this point would be to call an honorable man a liar) it does not erase the clear conflict between the county and the foundation almost since the foundation's inception. And, the future of the foundation's funding methods will rely heavily upon the philosophy of its new president relative to this conflict.

Although the legal action taken against the major projects seems to have been quashed (having been thrown out of court it is now on appeal) the contents of the suit bring to light another area of discontent. The suit, brought by disabled activist Vernon Cox and filed by Corte Madera attorney Lynn Carman, contends that the major projects were siphoning too much money away from existing non-profit programs that are directly helping the county's needy. It attacks the major projects on the grounds that Judge Thompson contradicted himself and acted above his authority when he ruled that the projects be implemented.

Specifically, the suit questions Judge Thompson's logic in contending that the Buck largess could be effectively spent in Marin, then ruling that 25 percent of the money should be spent to benefit mankind. Additionally, the suit contends that Thompson overstepped his legal authority by acting as a trustee of the trust when he decided how a portion should be spent.

The filing of the suit points up continued frustration among non-profit groups that have traditionally received Buck funds. Many have had their grants cut because of the fund's weakened financial position, a result of astronomical legal fees connected with the S.F. Foundation suit and decreased interest income as a natural result of

lower interest rates. Groups like the disabled and homeless communities argue that the \$18 million per year being pumped into major projects would be better spent in direct assistance to the needy.

The BCRA has become a major target as Marin residents express dissatisfaction with the handling of the Buck Trust. In 1987, when Judge Homer Thompson approved settlement of the battle for control of the Buck Trust between Marin County and the San Francisco Foundation, he designated three "Major Projects" to receive 25 percent of the trust in order to benefit all humankind. Of the three projects, BCRA, The Beryl Buck Institute on Education and the Marin Institute for Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems, BCRA was given 75 percent of the major project pie.

As it became clear just what the research center entailed - a facility that would include production of nuclear and toxic waste and that would employ animal research and vivisection (on the negative side), its initial popularity began to wane. This past spring, during a scheduled review of funding for the Major Projects, hundreds of letters of complaint were sent to Judge Thompson decrying the center. Also, the inescapable comparison between what the BCRA

A Sacramento-based political consulting firm has been hired to conduct a county-wide poll on the BCRA and a Sacramento law-firm has been hired to draft an initiative that would put final approval of the center in the hands of Marin voters, rather than with the board of

had achieved in contrast to its fellow major projects (both of which had conducted studies with national impact) prompted increased criticism. BCRA has, for the most part, busied itself with facility planning, staffing searches and public relations efforts to bolster its image.

According to William Jelinek, an outspoken critic of BCRA from its inception, political pressure against the center will intensify. A Sacramento-based political consulting firm has been retained to conduct a county-wide poll on the center and a

Sacramento-based law firm has been hired to draft an initiative that would put final approval of the center in the hands of Marin voters, rather than with the board of supervisors.

If, as opponents of the center postulate, the weight of public opinion has tipped against the center and Marinites vote to make Buck Center-related decisions themselves, the impact on the entire Buck Trust could be far-reaching. Marin officials, most notably Supervisor Giacomini, Foundation Trustee Arrigoni and County Counsel Douglas Maloney, have been untiringly defensive of the BCRA concept as it is now constituted. Giacomini has gone as far as saying that the center is a fact of Marin's future that cannot be stopped. But why would county officials hold so steadfastly to a concept whose popularity appears to be dwindling exponentially?

One possible answer lies in the genesis of the Buck Center proposal itself and its connection to the University of California system. Contrary to contentions by Buck Center proponents that the concept was hatched by now BCRA Director and General Counsel Mary McEachron as a scenario that showed the Buck largess could be effectively spent in Marin, discussions of a research center on aging in Marin can be traced to U.C. discussions as early as 1983. That is at least one year prior to the San Francisco Foundation's move to break the Buck will.

According to minutes from the 1983-84 report by the U.C. San Francisco Academic Senate, such a center - based in Marin - had been explored. Also, minutes from various meetings of the U.C. Board of Regents held prior to the 1987 settlement devised by Judge Thompson, contain discussions of a Marin-based research center on aging. In its initial stages, McEachron's concept called for U.C. to be the responsible grantee for the center, with authority to audit the books and oversee distribution of funds. Two U.C. officials sat on the initial Buck Center Board.

This clear connection between U.C. and the BCRA proposal, viewed in the light of U.C.'s decision to stay out of the Marin vs. S.F. Foundation lawsuit over the Buck will, offers a probable

reason for Marin officials' marriage to the existing BCRA concept.

U.C. was named as the beneficiary of the Buck Trust in the event an attempt was made to break Beryl Buck's will. Given the S.F. Foundation's blatant attempt to scotch the "Marin only" provision in the will, U.C. was in perfect position to move in for the entire pie. As it was, the university system made nary a move for even a slice of that pie. Not overtly, anyway.

This series of events points to an exchange between the attorneys defending Mrs. Buck's "Marin only" provision (Maloney and McEachron) and the U.C. System. It appears plausible, if not probable, that an agreement was reached under which the research center concept would be put forward as a compromise in exchange for U.C.'s agreement to stay out of the legal fray. Such an arrangement would have kept Marin from fighting for the Buck Trust on two fronts (against the S.F. Foundation *and* U.C.), while guaranteeing U.C. a substantial chunk of the Buck pie. It is estimated that BCRA will receive \$50 million in Buck funding during its first 10 years of operation.

If this is the case, what effect will a public taking of the decision-making process relative to the BCRA have on Marin's overall enjoyment of the Buck largess? If the BCRA plan is squashed, or substantially altered, does U.C. have recourse? That is, can it make a claim under the provisions of the Buck will to the entire Buck Trust? Only U.C. officials and perhaps Maloney and McEachron know the answer to that question.

Ultimately, the future of Marin's Buck inheritance rests in the balance. If political squabbles, public dissension and a leadership vacuum continue to go unmitigated, it is conceivable that the Marin Community Foundation experiment will explode in the faces of those who engineered it. Worse still, the San Francisco Foundation may still get the last laugh. Its contention that all the Buck money could not be effectively spent here would be dwarfed by the far sadder conclusion that Marin didn't have the slightest idea how to begin spending it in the first place.

Snapshots

How often have you felt in your gut the need to reach out, to get involved, to somehow make a difference in the world? How many weekends have been spent deciding on a family activity that is both fun and educational for your kids? Marin has a wealth of dedicated people working to create change in their own special way. These organizations get lost in the shuffle of the daily newsbite. Working on limited budgets they often can't reach out to the public and let themselves be known. This section, Snapshots, will give our readers an opportunity to get acquainted with some of these groups and perhaps find their own niche. Obviously we cannot include everyone but we would like to give a sampling of the wide variety of organizations in our county and, in particular, to show you how you can get involved.

Most of these groups are fairly small, relying on a group of hard-working people and a wider circle of members who support them financially, give a few hours of their time or just write letters. There are numerous opportunities for you to get involved and make a difference in our community. A good first step is to call or write (enclosing a self-addressed envelope or a donation) to groups that interest you. Most have literature that can help you decide where to put your energy.

Arts

Headlands Center for the Arts

The Headlands Center for the Arts is an interdisciplinary laboratory that provides a means for talented artists to explore their work and ideas in the spectacular environment of the Headlands. The center is open to the public Tuesday through Sunday 12-5pm. Upcoming and on-going programs include installations and performances by artists in residence from the Bay Area and across the country, a series of talks by artists on their processes of creativity, a workshop with Lewis Hyde on Trickster images and The Haida Project which will bring two master Haida carvers to the Headlands this fall. For more information about these and other programs call (415)331-2787.

Global Artists in Action

GAIA serves to orchestrate entertainment, media and educational events, and coordinate artists in the collaboration of cultural projects to awaken people to the aliveness of the Earth. GAIA is currently implementing an apprenticeship program for teenagers that will allow hands-on participation in projects. The project provides an opportunity to work alongside professionals to gain experience in creating and producing Ceremonies and Cultural Events.

Contact: Mary Landsman,
656 Throckmorton, Mill Valley
94941 383-5117

Peace

Mill Valley Sister City program

This program promotes longstanding friendship with, and education about, other cultures through the medium of people to people exchanges. Mill Valley is twinned with Olympic Village just outside Moscow. Exchanges have included students' art exchanges and a pen-pal program.

Contact: Elly Mitchell 383-5776

Personal

Institute of Noetic Sciences

A local institute with an international reputation, the Institute for Noetic Sciences explores the nature and potentials of the mind and consciousness. It funds research, brings together scientists and scholars and serves as a source of information on the leading edge of "the expanded science of the mind."

Current programs include investigations of the inner mechanisms of the healing response, exceptional abilities (mental, physical and psychic) and new paradigms in science and society.

Contact: 475 Gate Five Rd #300, PO Box 909, Sausalito 94966 331-5650 for information on programs, publications and membership.

Living/Dying Project

The intention of the Living/Dying project is to expand our understanding of life-threatening illness to include the possibilities of transformation, spiritual awakening, conscious dying, "impossible" remissions, and a deep sense of freedom without avoiding the intense grief and pain that the prospect of dying uncovers.

Trained volunteers explore with clients their questions and concerns. Although techniques from many traditions can be used - such as meditation, transpersonal psychology and visualizations - the intent is to simply be together in mutual exploration

with awareness and compassion. Volunteers meet regularly in support groups and receive continued training.

Contact: PO Box 357, Fairfax 94930
456-3357

Green Gulch

Green Gulch Farm is a Buddhist practice center in the Japanese Zen tradition. Located on a farm between Mill Valley and Muir Beach it is open to the public on Sundays (8:30 instruction, 9:25 meditation, 10:15 dharma talk with questions and answers, open lunch). For people wanting to go deeper they have residential programs.

Contact: Green Gulch Farm, Zen Center, Star Route #1, Sausalito 94965
383-3134

Marin Suicide Prevention Center

Despite its affluence, Marin county has a suicide rate twice the national average. One in every seven teenagers actually attempt suicide. MSPC has been operating for 20 years, educating the community about the prevention of youth suicide and self-destructive behavior, but recently lost some of its grants. Volunteers and donations are needed.

Contact: Jacqueline Spielberg 454-4566

Resource Renewal Institute

The Green Century Project of RRI is modeled on the natural resource investment program developed by RRI founder Huey D. Johnson when he was Secretary for Natural Resources in California (1978-82). Proceeding by systematic and systemic assessments of natural resources, long term integrated plans and the initiation of demonstration projects, it is building a non-partisan broad-based constituency to encourage sustainable natural resource investment policies. The current goal is to complete the Natural Resource Renewal Plan for Marin County by the end of 1990.

Contact: Building 1055, Fort Cronkhite Sausalito 94965 332-8082

Dolphin Network

Based in San Anselmo the Dolphin Network is a community and reader-supported quarterly newsletter about cetacean welfare and ecology issues. It carries articles on issues such as captivity, inter-species communication and coastal strandings; listings of educational resources; and a directory of Marine Mammal organizations.

Contact Ed Ellesworth, 454-7964 or econet:dolphin

Marin Agricultural Land Trust

MALT is a coalition of environmentalists and ranchers acting to save agricultural land. It acts as a private conservation alternative to the sale, subdivision or development of agricultural land. It does this by acquiring conservation easements in a voluntary transaction with landowners.

Contact: MALT, PO Box 809, Point Reyes Station 94956 663-1158

Off Oil Network - Sierra Club

Are you worried about Oil Drilling off the coast of Marin. Would you like to protect the beaches of Point Reyes from another big spill?

There is a crucial vote of the House Appropriations Committee on a new moratorium on offshore drilling coming up soon. The Off-Oil Network is organizing lobbying of the committee. They report that there are leaks and rumors that Bush will promise a 7 year ban in California and Florida, however given Bush's poor record of matching promises on the environment with action it is crucial that the Committee put

a legal moratorium in place until the "National Ocean Protection Act" is passed.

Contact the Off-Oil network c/o Sierra Club, 2448 Watson Ct, Palo Alto CA94303, or call Jeanne or Bill on (415)326-5684. They would appreciate donations to help them cover mailing costs.

Sierra Club campaign on Dump

Sonoma County is considering a 12 million ton landfill within 3 miles of Marin. It is planned for a 1,348 acre site on the south side of Sears Point at the intersection of Lakeville Highway and Highway 37. This is poor planning for several reasons, including divergence from county plan, leakage into San Pablo Bay, adjacency to restored wetlands and distance from the sources of the garbage.

Contact Rosalie Webb 897-9076 if you can help fight this dump.

Sierra Club Marin Group

The local chapter of the Sierra Club has a number of activities, including weekly hikes and frequent social events. Some of their campaigning activities are detailed elsewhere in this section. Membership is \$33/year.

Contact: Sierra Club Marin Group. 222 Crest Rd, Novato 94945

Marin Rainforest Action Group

Tropical forests supply many of our medicines, agricultural products and over half the species of the world. Marin RAG educates the public, raises money for environmentalists in tropical forest countries and participates in letter writing and other campaigns of the Rainforest Action Network.

Contact: Ann Maurer, 20 Montevideo Way, San Rafael 94903, 459-1986

Golden Gate Raptor Observatory

The Raptor Observatory researches migrating hawks over the Marin Headlands. Volunteers are needed to commit to one day a fortnight from August through December for counting, observing and banding hawks.

Contact: Allen Fish, Observatory Director at 331-0730

Marin Discoveries

Marin Discoveries offers over 700 programs a year in a wide range of areas such as hiking (day and night), sailing, climbing, kayaking and rafting. Contact them for their latest catalogue. Membership is \$30/year.

Contact: 11 First St, Corte Madera 94925 927-0410

Environmental Restoration Directory

This directory is the first comprehensive attempt to identify and describe projects around the Bay that are restoring our damaged environment. It is of value to environmental activists, teachers and others.

Send checks for \$24.40 to: Restoring the Earth, 1713C Martin Luther King Jr Way, Berkeley 94709 843-2645

Coastwalk

Coastwalk's goals are to promote an awareness of our coastal environment and to promote the development of a contiguous California Coastal Trail.

The group's main activity is an annual series of walks along the California Coast. The walks are \$20/day and walkers help with cooking and other daily tasks. Hikes are typically 5-10 miles per day with overnight camping at private or public seacoast camps. (Overnight gear is transported for you.)

Contact: Walt Creber, 57 Bridle Path Lane, Novato 94945 898-1975

Marin Recycling

Marin Recycling currently diverts up to 25% of the garbage that would otherwise end up at the landfill in Novato. Its goal is to recycle 47% of all solid waste this year. Projects to help attain this goal include introducing color coded bins (blue for paper, green for glass and brown for cans) in apartment and multi-family complexes. The Marin Recycling Center now has a metal crusher for squeezing dead appliances into a cube of metal. The center has also introduced a compost pile which combines sawdust waste from a fuel-chip process with sludge to create an odorless topsoil.

Contact: Marin Recycling & Resource Recovery Center, 535 Jacoby St, San Rafael 94901, 453-1404

Kids and Families

Slide Ranch

Slide Ranch offers 1-3 day programs to "awaken program participants to their daily connection with the natural world, and empower them to treat the Earth with consideration." They teach the principles of ecology using the farm, wildlands and ocean, introducing the wonders of the natural world in a non-threatening way. They stress accessibility to multi-ethnic, inner-city and mentally or physically disadvantaged Bay Area residents. Programs fill up well in advance.

Contact: Slide Ranch, 2025 Shoreline Highway, Muir Beach 94965 381-6155.

Science Discovery Workshop

If you're looking for something worthwhile for the kids this summer, try one of the science workshops at the Headlands Institute at Fork Cronkhite. "It is the intention of the workshop to offer students an opportunity to exhibit individual interests and abilities while broadening their knowledge. At the basis of the scientific method lies a desire to understand the connections between things and an ability to pose creative questions and experimental design. An important aspect of the classes is that they are individualized and interdisciplinary." Students pick a project and area of interest that allows them to study it in depth and breadth. For example, a project might involve experimenting with lenses, using hand tools to create a microscope, then visiting a pond to collect specimens and finally studying those organisms with the instrument that the student created.

Contact: George Raddue, PO Box 638, Woodacre 94973 331-2955

Miscellaneous

Whole Earth

Based in Sausalito, the *Whole Earth Review* is a lively potpourri of reviews and articles of unusual projects and books and tools and products. They also publish a number of books including the *Whole Earth Catalog*.

Contact: PO Box 38, Sausalito 94966 332-1716

WELL

The Well is a computer conferencing system and like the *Whole Earth Review* is part of the Point Foundation. The WELL offers low-cost discussion on a wide variety of issues. *Options* is available online on the WELL, some articles even before publication date, and we welcome your feedback and comments there.

Contact: WELL - 332-4335 or call 332-6106 with your computer.

Social Justice

Rainbow Coalition

The Rainbow Coalition exists to afford activists the opportunity to find a common thread to bring single issue constituencies together in pursuit of progressive political and social goals. The chapter meets irregularly - most recently with a conference on affordable housing - and will have a social/political event sometime this summer.

The group is actively involved in Democratic party politics in particular backing California Senate Bill SB2868. The bill would establish a health care system for the state which would cover every citizen, employed or otherwise.

Mediation Services

Do you want to solve a problem peacefully without expensive and divisive court intervention? If so then you should know about the Mediation Services division of the Citizens Service Office of the County of Marin. A mediator is a neutral, objective third person who assists people in finding mutually satisfactory solutions to their problems. Mediation is a voluntary process by which people come together with one or more professionally trained mediators and talk about ways to resolve their differences. The mediator listens, asks questions and tries to combine the information from both parties into a solution on which both sides can agree.

This service now receives more than 6,500 requests annually to assist in dispute resolution. Disputes handled in-

clude business and consumer, discrimination, employee-employer, environmental, neighbor and small-claims.

Contact: 499-6190 for information or come to the Administration Building, Civic Center Rm 412, San Rafael 94903, Mon-Fri 9-4:30

Marin Concerned Citizens Committee

MCCC works with homeless. Its activities include housing assistance, political action and one-to-one services such as distributing space blankets.

MCCC's "Adopt a Family" scheme sponsors homeless families and needs your donations or time.

Contact: MCCC, 1024 Sir Francis Drake Blvd, San Anselmo 94960 454-1425 or 4377

Getting your organization listed

If you would like your organization listed, send your press releases to us at the address below. Please tell us what you have been doing and what you are planning for the next few months, include contact information and, most importantly, information on how people can get involved. If you include an electronic mail address we will check the material with you before printing. If we have made mistakes in your listing, then please send us corrections.

Covering events

If you attend events and meetings of these or other groups and would like to cover them for *Options*, please contact:

Mitra, Options magazine, Box 580 Forest Knolls 94933 488-0944 EcoNet or Well:mitra

Marin Greens

Imagine...

Imagine our Bay Area with clean, fresh, sparkling air and water... the bay and wetlands teeming with life... Imagine living near a truly satisfying job and shaking your head at memories of gridlock and smog, memories of when "prosperity" was measured by how much we consumed. An idle dream? Only if we fail to see that it could really happen; only if we decide not to work toward it. The means exist right now; with the right kind of vision and effort we can banish homelessness, poverty, hunger, war, pollution, meaninglessness and the threat of global catastrophe.

The Greens are not only environmentalists; we are also firmly committed to peace and justice, and to better ways of living and relating. We believe in saving the Earth for future generations. We think fundamental changes are needed in governments, economic systems and personal lifestyles. But these changes can't be forced, they can only happen by free people coming to terms with what makes sense in the face of growing crises.

If you can imagine this and would like to work towards it then we would like to hear from you.

Contact us at: Box 894 Fairfax CA 94930

Green Party: Building a third party.

On February 4th of this year Green activists met in Sacramento to form a state-wide Green Party. This small event went largely unreported, yet it holds the potential to transform the entire political landscape of California politics. To obtain official ballot status, Greens must register 80,000 voters by May 1992. This represents about one percent of those who voted in the last election. To become a real political force, we will need many more; Party organizers have set a target of one million registered Green voters by the end of 1991.

While we may not reach this ambitious goal, it seems likely that the Green Party will soon become a significant force in state elections; the handful of registration tables set up on Earth Day were met with overwhelming enthusiasm.

People are anxious for an alternative to the present system, which author Noam Chomsky has characterized as "one party with two right wings."

TO REGISTER GREEN:

Fill out a voter registration card, available at any post office, library, or city hall, or by mail from the state toll-free line: 1-800-345-VOTE. Under "political party," check "other" and write in GREEN.

The Green Party needs 80,000 registered voters by May 1992 in order to qualify for official ballot status. Local Party organizers plan to register several thousand Green voters in Marin. If you can help, call Mitra at 488-4101 or Marc at 454- 4979.

Green Calender

July 8 - The Redwood Summer Non-Violence training for actions to stop the logging of old growth forests. We have organized a non-violence training session for people planning on participating in these actions. Call Ken 459-3765 for location

July 12 - Co-Housing combines individual privacy with the advantage of shared living spaces in patterns that encourage community interaction. This first in a new series of Green-talks will be a slide-show created by Kate McCamant and Charles Durrett who chronicle the variety of communities that have formed in Europe, followed by discussion with several of the co-housing groups in Marin. 7pm First Presb. Church - Canoles Hall - San Rafael (on-site child-care avail) info: Conrad: 924-9143

For a more complete listing of Bay Area Green events, subscribe to the Marin Greens newsletter.

Action Groups

Marin Greens main activities are organized around self-directing groups working on individual projects, most of these groups meet regularly at the homes of one of their members. Call the contact person for whichever groups interest you.

The **Eco-Action** Group has taken a range of actions including: bird-dogging development around the Smith Ranch Pond; seeking local solutions to styrofoam problems and writing letters about Tibet and the Keene Logging Bill. Our group is also working on the reforestation of some of the areas of Marin that were once blanketed with redwoods, trapping the fog as it rolled in from the ocean. Planting at the first site will start in the Fall. If you want the support of a group working on local environmental problems then contact: Ken 459-3765 or Jo 453-3740

The **Education and Outreach** group focuses on educating ourselves about the issues emerging in the other Action Groups. They are organizing a new lecture series, which starts on July 12th with the co-housing talk. If you have ideas for speakers or events then contact: Wendi 485-5329 The **Green Process** group's goal is to encourage "green" process (feminist/cooperative/consensus/win-win) in the Greens, and in the progressive movement as a whole. We are training ourselves and each other in areas such as leadership, facilitation, mediation and group dynamics. If you believe that what we do and how we do it cannot be separated then contact: Daniel 454-5042

The **Green Study** group is the basic foundation for educating newcomers on Greens history, principles and values in order to better understand our actions within the larger context of Green activism. We will work through discussion of specific readings. For the location of the next meeting contact: Selia 897-0207

This page is sponsored by:

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Natural Motion Pictures: camera, lighting, motion control and visual effects. 453-3740

Monica Oldmen: Custom House Broker, 1499 Bayshore Highway #114, Burlingame 94010 692-6306 692-6520 fax

Lucky Canyon: a co-housing community committed to personal and environmental values, now looking for new members. 488-4022 or 488-0944

Resource Directory

ANIMAL RIGHTS

Coalition For Cruelty Free Marin
P.O. Box 747, Corte Madera 94925
Contact: 925-1311

ARTS

Falkirk Cultural Center
1408 Mission Ave., San Rafael 94901
Contact: 485-3328

Headlands Institute
Golden Gate National Recreation Area,
Sausalito 94965
Contact: 332-5771

Headlands Center For The Arts
944 Fort Barry, Sausalito 94965
Contact: Patricia Quill 331-2787

EDUCATIONAL

Marin Education Foundation
1010 B St. suite #300, San Rafael 94901
Contact: 459-4240

The Media Tree
80 Lomita Dr. Suite 15, Mill Valley 94941
Contact: Carol Adney 383-6903

Tamalpa Institute
P.O. Box 794, Kentfield, 94914
Contact: Ilene English 461-9479

ENVIRONMENT

Audubon Canyon Ranch
4900 Shoreline Hwy, Stinson Beach 94970
Contact: 868-9244

California Marine Mammal Center
Marin Headlands, Ft. Cronkhite 94965
Contact: 561-7284

California Native Plant Society
1 Harrison Ave., Sausalito 94965

Environmental Action Of West Marin
P.O. Box 609, Pt. Reyes 94956
Contact: 663-9312

Environmental Forum Of Marin
P.O. Box 74, Larkspur, 94939

Contact: Barbara Perlman-Whyman 461-9321

Green Century Project
Building 1055, Fort Cronkhite, Sausalito 94965

Marin Agricultural Land Trust
P.O. Box 809, Pt. Reyes 94956
Contact: Robert Berner 663-1158

Marin Audubon Society
P.O. Box 599, Mill Valley, 94942
Contact: 472-4140

Marin Conservation League
35 Mitchell Blvd Suite 11, San Rafael 94903
Contact: 472-6170

Marin County Farm Bureau
P.O. Box 340, Pt. Reyes Sta. 94956
Contact: 663-1231

Marin Discoveries
11 First St., Corte Madera 94925
Contact: 927-0410

Marin Wildlife Center
P.O. Box 957, San Rafael 94915
Contact: Jo Tomlinson 454-6961

Mow!
P.O. Box 334, Pt. Reyes Station 94956
Contact: 663-8483

Pacific Energy & Resource Cntr
Ft Cronkhite Bldg 1055, Sausalito 94965
Contact: 332-8200

Pt Reyes Bird Observatory
4990 Shoreline Hwy, Stinson Beach 94970
Contact: 868-1221

Regeneration West
P.O. Box 493, San Anselmo 94960

Resource Renewal Institute
Bldg. 1055, Ft. Cronkhite, Sausalito 94965
Contact: 332-8082

Richardson Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
376 Greenwood Beach Rd., Tiburon 94920
Contact: 388-2524

Ring Mountain Preserve
3152 Paradise Dr. #101, Tiburon 94920

Contact: 435-6465

Sierra Club
222 Crest Rd, Novato 94945
Contact: 453-8636

Slide Ranch
Star Route 304, Muir Beach 94970
Contact: 381-6155

Terwilliger Nature Center
50 El Camino Dr., Corte Madera 94925
Contact: 927-1670

The Wildlife Center
P.O. Box 957, San Rafael 94915
Contact: 456-7283

West Marin Alliance
P.O. Box 670, Pt. Reyes Station 94956

FUNDING

Marin Community Foundation
1100 Larkspur Lndg Crlc #180, Larkspur 94939
Contact: Sallyanne Wilson 461-3333

HUMAN RIGHTS

Marin Human Rights Commission
Room 423 Civic Center, San Rafael 94903
Contact: 499-6192

PEACE

20/20 Vision
1024 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960

Beyond War
7 Mt. Lassen Dr. #d259, San Rafael 94903
Contact: 479-5100

Central American Network
1024 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960

Educators For Social Responsibility
18 Seminole Ave., Corte Madera 94925

Marin Interfaith Task Force
25 Buena Vista, Mill Valley 94941
Contact: Suzanne Bristol 454-0818

Marin Sane Freeze
72 Kensington Rd., San Anselmo 94960
Contact: Dian Allen 459-1530

Marin/Condega Sister City
1024 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960

Marin Center for Peace & Justice
1000 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960
Contact: Don Carney 459-5676

Peace Child Marin
P.O. Box 27, San Rafael 94915

PERSONAL

Institute Of Noetic Science
475 Gate 5 Rd. #300, Sausalito 94965
Contact: Deo

Living/Dying Project
P.O. Box 357, Fairfax 94930

Marin Suicide Prevention
P.O. Box 792, San Anselmo 94960
Contact: Robin Allen 454-4566

SOCIAL JUSTICE/HUMAN NEEDS

Canal Community Alliance
91 Larkspur St., San Rafael 94901
Contact: 454-2640

Community Housing Resource Board
430 Mission Ave, San Rafael 94901
Contact: Nancy Kenyon Or Paul Smith
457-2390

Community Action Marin
408 4th St., San Rafael 94901
Contact: 457-2522

Ecumenical Association for Housing
P.O. Box 1410, San Rafael 94915

Contact: 453-4887

Family Service Agency Of Marin
1005 A St. Suite 307, San Rafael 94901
Contact: Marcia Kupfer 456-3853

Gray Panthers Of Marin
P.O. Box 2874, San Rafael 94912
Contact: 456-9038

Hospice Of Marin
77 Mark St. #17, San Rafael 94903
Contact: 472-6240

Human Concern Center
16 Ritter St., San Rafael 94901
Contact: 457-8182

Innovative Housing
325 Doherty Dr., Larkspur 94939
Contact: 924-6400

La Familia
1480 Lincoln Ave., San Rafael 94901
Contact: 457-4260

Legal Aid Society
30 N. San Pedro #245, San Rafael 94903
Contact: 492-0230

Marin Abused Women's Services
1717 5th St., San Rafael 94901
Contact: Pat Kuta 457-2464

Marin Adult Day Health Services
72 Kensington Rd., San Anselmo 94960
Contact: Kay Warren 459-6120

Marin Area Agency On Aging
Room 257, Civic Center, San Rafael 94903
Contact: Ellen Caulfield 499-7396

Marin City Multi-Service Center
740 Drake Ave., Marin City 94965
Contact: 332-4412

Marin Community Food Bank
75 Digital Dr., Novato 94949
Contact: Anne Rogers 883-1302

Marin Concerned Citizens
1024 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960

Marin Housing
830 B St., San Rafael 94901
Contact: 459-5843

Marin Museum Of American Indians
2200 Novato Blvd., Novato 94947
Contact: 897-4064

Mediation Services
Room 423 Civic Center, San Rafael 94903
Contact: Jody Anne Becker 499-6191

Novato Ecumenical Housing
P.O. Box 428, Novato 94948
Contact: 892-8136

Novato Human Needs
P.O. Drawer R, Novato 94948
Contact: 897-4147

Older Adult Services
18 Professional Center Pkwy, San Rafael
94930
Contact: Grace Tomlinson or Ann Sorgen
499-6808

Prison Law Office
44 Main St., San Quentin 94964
Contact: 457-9144

Rainbow Coalition
225 Laurel Pl. #10, San Rafael 94901

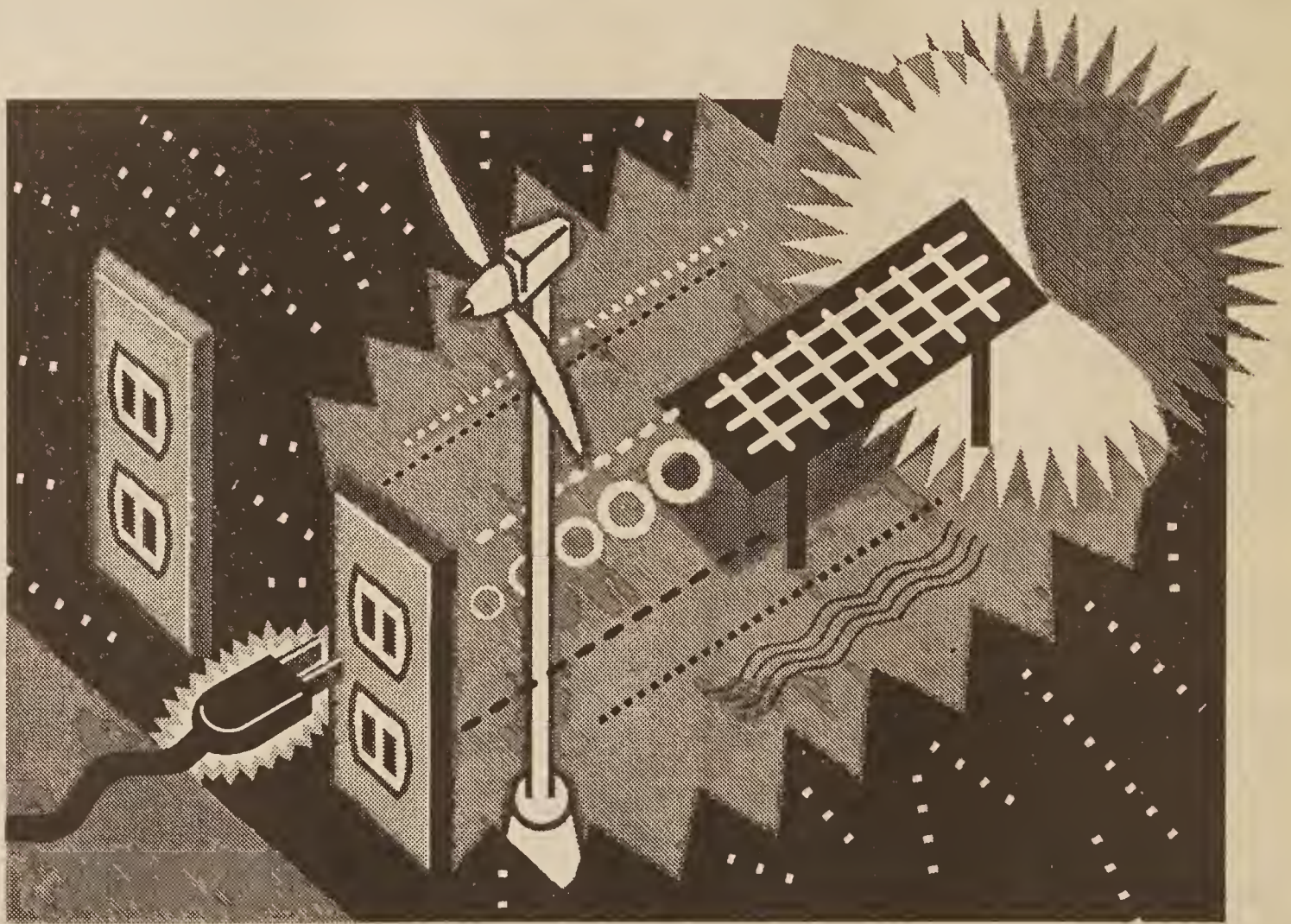
YWCA
1000 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960
Contact: Jaimie Wiatrak 456-0782

Ministry Of Light
1000 Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo 94960



New Energy Choices for the Future

Steve Lyons



by Arlette Cohen

For some reason, energy does not commonly spring to the public mind as a critical environmental issue. Yet energy - where we get it and how we use it - underlies, or is inextricably connected to, many of the green issues we consider paramount: global warming, acid rains, air pollution, offshore oil drilling, wilderness and habitat protection, toxics, water pollution.

Even if our energy consumption patterns weren't environmentally destructive, the world would still have to address the question of supply. No matter how the experts juggle the statistics, there's no denying that our fossil fuel resources, including coal, oil, wood and natural gas, are limited in supply. Those fuels will continue to increase in price as they become more difficult to locate and extract, and as price begins to reflect the full costs of production and use.

It is clearly past time to take some of our eggs out of the one basket. In the seventeen years since oil prices suddenly exploded and energy became a major political and economic issue, research and development of energy alternatives and conservation techniques have grown steadily from the germination stage and are now poised to bear fruit.

Rock Rohwedder, professor of energy management at Sonoma State University, says the alternative and conservation technologies have advanced despite being held back at the starting gate. "Typically, economic systems don't incorporate the social and environmental impacts of the technologies that are out there. So, while coal-fired power plants are spewing tons and tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, and photovoltaic power plants are not, the cost difference in terms of health costs or greenhouse effect, etc., are typically not incorporated into the dollars and cents decisions that are made about how much a particular type of energy costs."

Because these considerations have generally been ignored, Rohwedder feels fossil fuels and nuclear energy have received undue government support. "Not only has it been an unfair playing field in terms of subsidies and support from state and federal governments, it's also unfair in that renewables and efficiencies do so much better in terms of minimal environmental and social costs." But policy-wise, things are beginning to change. "And as people recognize the costs of acid rain, of carbon dioxide, lung disease and cancer and other things caused by the effluents and waste products of energy systems, we're beginning to recognize that on a kilowatt by kilowatt basis, all of a sudden renewables become much more cost-effective and begin to incorporate the social and environmental costs." Rohwedder adds, though, that the changes are slow in coming, and meeting with significant resistance. It's often hard to quantify those costs. How much is it worth to have ten fewer lung cancers because we're not releasing so much smoke into the atmosphere? It's a tough decision."

Armand Rosenkranz, president of the Pacific Energy and Resources Center in Fort Cronkhite, com-

plains that wind and solar energy have received almost no public support since the Carter Administration. "The Solar Energy Research Institute has been left to twist slowly in the wind," he says. Meanwhile, the Japanese have been moving full speed ahead, in a thrust aimed at reducing that nation's near-total dependency on energy imports.

"As a matter of pure national economics," says Rosenkranz, "the Japanese have invested and continue to invest money in R&D [research and development]. Their aggressive R&D has brought down the cost per kilowatt." Given that fossil fuel prices in Japan have long been higher than those in the U.S., renewables are now price competitive with all sources of energy. "Indeed, wind and solar are now a good deal cheaper than nuclear power in Japan, and coming quickly abreast with the cost per kilowatt of the most efficient cogeneration thermal power plant."

Cogeneration is a rising star in the U.S. "Cogeneration is fantastic," Rohwedder enthuses. "It's really a rapidly emerging supply source of energy." Cogeneration works a little like a two for one sale -- stretching the energy dollar almost twice as far. The basic idea is for a business or institution to generate its own electricity, and then, instead of letting the waste heat from that process escape, harnessing it and using it for a variety of purposes. Rohwedder describes how cogeneration could work at Sonoma State University. "We might use cogeneration by taking natural gas to run a turbine to generate electricity, and then use the waste heat to heat buildings. So you're generating heat and electricity, but you're only using one source to do it."

In some cases, there may even be enough excess power produced to sell some back to the power grid run by the local utility. West Marin resident Richard Farrell is one of the founders of Altamont Energy Corporation, which runs a large wind energy farm on the windy hills of the Altamont Pass near Livermore in eastern Alameda County. Farrell notes that while utilities like PG&E have been big boosters of energy conservation, they have

stopped short of supporting cogeneration because it may mean losing their biggest customers.

Farrell points to the example of Chevron in Richmond, which operates one of the world's largest oil refineries and petroleum products plants. "Recently, when Chevron decided to put in a large cogeneration plant, they proposed to actually produce all the power they needed and sell additional power back to PG&E." It seemed like a great idea, Farrell says, because not only would it save Chevron a fortune, but the increased fuel efficiency would bring sharp reductions in pollution.

However, as one of the utility's largest customers, "Chevron picks up their share of all the costs of the PG&E system, including all the power plants, distribution lines, transmission lines, etc." If Chevron comes out of the grid, says Farrell, "then everyone that's left in the system takes on a larger percentage of the total cost. So the apparent cost of a kilowatt hour goes up, even though the energy efficiency of the whole system improves."

This Catch-22 is created in part by the massive central power plants built over the last several decades by utilities. The plants, according to Farrell, are usually major capital investments, with construction costs still being footed by ratepayers. Just because a factory or institution goes to cogeneration, "that doesn't mean the power plant goes away, nor that the cost of the power plant goes away. The cost still has to be absorbed in the general rates and now there are fewer people absorbing those general rates. We're going into a transition period which will be quite difficult to adjust to."

To make that transition, many alternative energy experts believe utilities are going to have to make a couple of radical changes in the way they do business and the way they make money. Says Rocky Rohwedder, "I think we'll see the utilities of the future not being primary providers of electricity, but rather distributors of electricity. So what we might be doing here at the university is generating our own electricity and heat, and maybe selling some to the housing complexes and shopping centers across the street." The utility

would be involved in the transmission of the power rather than the sale, something Rohwedder believes may "change the face of how utilities operate over the next 10 or 20 years."

Along with cogeneration, which is basically a conservation strategy, alternative technologies, particularly wind and solar, will also play key roles in bringing about that change. Richard Farrell's company, Altamont Energy (AEC), is a small independent power producer with a contract to sell to PG&E about 80,000 kilowatts of electricity each year. AEC and several other companies have wind turbines of various shapes and sizes scattered through the hills of Altamont Pass, making it the largest wind-energy production area in the world.

In 1989, Farrell says wind turbines in California produced 2.2 billion kilowatt hours, or enough electricity to supply a million people. He expects production to rise about 50 percent in the next three years, satisfying the electricity needs of a million and a half Californians. "And we do that without any air pollution, without any waste fuel, nuclear waste or coal, without any endangerment of delivering fuel to the state, such as tanker spills."

PG&E and the Altamont power producers seem to have worked out contractual arrangements that are mutually beneficial. But there's a ceiling on the amount of wind power that may be produced cost-effectively. Geographical and climatic conditions must combine in such a way as to guarantee strong winds for a good portion of the year in order to make wind farms economically feasible. Because of these limits, wind power does not pose the kind of threat to central power plants that cogeneration does.

Solar is another matter, says Armand Rosenkranz. "I believe solar is actually something of a threat to the public utility which is a central power distribution and transmission system. But solar is essentially individuated local collection and use." Non-reliance on the centralized power grid is what Rosenkranz thinks utilities find threatening. "There are some planning departments nowadays that are so tied in to

the utilities that if you want to have your own supply of electricity, like solar paneling or photovoltaic cells...sometimes they won't even approve plans for a building unless you've indicated you're hooked up to the centralized network for a backup supply of electricity."

Rosenkranz says the public agencies which require such hookups use safety concerns as justification. They might say, for instance, that smoke alarms might fail to work when needed if solar supply is intermittent. "So on that rather slender justification, they've required building planners to plug into the utility, which I think is outrageous."

If every dwelling had a solar collector for hot water, as is done in Israel, reductions in electricity consumption would be dramatic, he says. "The threat is that it will mean, eventually, there will be substantially reduced demand on the services the utility provides, and hence a substantially reduced operation and profits for the utility."

With the system driven by economics and with fossil fuels at least ostensibly still plentiful and cheap in the U.S., the switch to efficient and renewable technologies may not occur as fast as some environmentalists would like. But as prices of wind and solar come down and fossil fuels go up, Rosenkranz is confident the change will come, especially if utilities and the huge oil energy corporations find ways to continue to dominate the market and profit from the production and use of energy.

"We have a large, complex, highly diversified economy and I think there's going to be a large market in the alternative energy equipment," Rosenkranz says. Many of the small independent solar R&D firms that have sprung up over the last 15 years have been bought up by the bigger fist. "I think what the utilities have tended to do is to buy it [solar equipment industry] so they can continue to control. And as they diversify, they will still have a large chunk of the market, even though eventually there will be a reduction in the demand for their electricity supply."

Amory Lovins is a nationally known expert on alternative energy, director of research at the Rocky Mountain Institute in Colorado, and author of a dozen books on energy. Lovins says the conversion to renewables and conservation will accelerate when utilities realize they can make money saving energy. "Many utilities still think they're in the kilowatt hour business and they want to make money selling more kilowatts of electricity. They haven't yet realized their business is really the profitable production of customer satisfaction and that it's really all right to sell us less electricity and bring in less revenue as long as their costs go down more than their revenues go down."

What that means is a utility can protect its profit margins as long as it can purchase electricity, say from a wind farm or cogeneration plant, more cheaply than it can produce and sell its own, say from building a new coal-fired plant. It also means, according to Lovins, that regulatory agencies should let utilities keep some of the energy efficiency savings as profit. This is about to happen with PG&E which will be keeping 30 percent of the savings from its energy efficiency programs. "And, of course, the customers will be better off getting 70 percent of an actual prompt savings than getting all of nothing which is what happens otherwise," says Lovins. "In addition, California is the only state which decouples utility profits from their sales. In every other state utilities get more profit when they sell more electricity, but when they sell less electricity their profits go down. So we're actually penalizing efficient behavior and rewarding inefficient behavior."

Despite numerous obstacles, the pace of change toward efficient and environmentally sound energy technologies is not as sluggish as it sometimes seems. Says Lovins, "the utility business is changing much faster than I ever thought it could. Also, most of the best electricity savings devices on the market now weren't there even a year ago. It's a real technological revolution. There's equally rapid development of new ways to finance and deliver the electricity saving technologies to the customer. It's all happening so fast it's hard to keep up with."

Letter From Home

there was a sound a low low sound
the first low moan of the crust
and the trembling change to vibration
the gentle menace the eternal smile
somehow we are doing this wrong

tell me what it was you heard

eyes riveted on insubstantial walls
remembering in the doorways
faces of those we have loved
when subterranean voices spoke

somewhere else the buildings fell
cries pierced the smoky air
always only somewhere else
but the nervous sighs are breathing
in a single world tonight

there are fissures in the roadways
Frisco Bay in a ring of fire
there are better questions yet
to be asked if daylight comes

what have we done to the earth
the incident at the nuclear plant
the television briefly says
caught in the public relations
we still can't live with facing
how very young we are

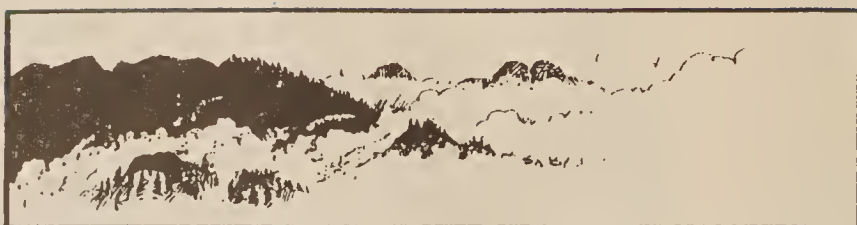
terrified by the shaking
we pretend that it does not exist
and we are not part of a planet
racing through this dark cycle
so small and spectacular

we are fooling around with genetics
creating illnesses without cure
we murder the whales for cosmetics
to cover the sickness we feel
somehow we are doing this wrong

how much time do you think we've got
dear sweet woman
staring into a vague half life
running into the night knowing
we are only passengers

October 18, 1989

Kent Essex



Politics

doors which open also close
and the hurrying race to change the world
slips into all those sunsets unseen

I used to sit on my front stoop
waiting for something but also
not caring what the telephone said
the newspaper unread
the rumor mill
I could hear in the quiet

Funny to remember that feeling
touching both ends of the earth
seeing the planets forming
hearing sweet music

I think that I must let it go
the meeting rooms
the disaster debates

I have been forced again to remember the nets
and the tireless strands of iron
to remember the urgencies
spoken to the millions
falling to earth in a crash

Unpleasantness on the jungle lines
the utter seriousness
the treadmill lives
the pathetic rationalizations

I have had enough of the overgrown boys
of the tantrums and lies and evasions
knowing they are nothing

as the springtime sun begins to climb
I recall how to walk
unhurried on a greenery lane
with better memories and truth
whatever your reasons I do not argue
but I will not pay the price

March 19, 1990





copyright Dandelet

Award winning photographer Loucille Dandelet contributed these photographs, likening our new magazine to a newborn colt just finding its legs.



When She Left

in darkness in the evening sky
goodbye she said she never knew me
already fading into night

I wonder what it means to be
on the road and standing late
while in the headlines
the blood still runs
from Pig pink to Tiananmen Square

she told me that there is no joy
with an icy voice
she said the wiring is bad
but the streets are lined
with rolling caskets
thirty grand and still no love

even the children are serious now
sound bite dreams and fallen worlds
their elders in decay

there was something about her
breathing in the possibilities
her smile a fractured armor
but over the sick sweet perfumes
she does not smell the burning

and the quiet streams
choking now in greedy residue
have no whispers for the spring

I stare without seeing at the sky
the mountain moving so slowly
and spring beginning to imagine summer
disappears in the mirror

it is only then when time leans backwards
when memory sticks to the living heart
she will stand alone on her ocean
and will think then of me
the terrorist bomb beneath her bed

there are things stirring these days
sounds I recognize
the beating wings of angels

June, 1989

Poetry by
Richard Raznikov

Earth Tips

by Nancy Wise

Care for the earth is an ongoing activity. Just as we wouldn't neglect our family needs, we must always stay conscious of planetary needs as well. It is hard to maintain that level of consciousness from day to day but if we can adopt some basic earth-saving habits, we can nurture that conservation spirit.

We may think that we all **recycle**, but a lot of us still don't. Get those papers, bottles and cans out there on the curb, Marinites. In some places, people have to hustle their recyclables off to designated recycling centers. Not so in most of Marin. They come by in their big truck and cart it off for us. All we need to do is get it out to the curb. Junk mail can be recycled, too (Except in Novato).

You can stop the **junk mail**, if you write to: Mail Preference Service, Direct Marketing Association, 6 East 43rd St., New York 10017. If 100,000 people stopped their junk mail for a year, 150,000 trees would be saved.

Hazardous wastes can be turned in on four dates that the county has established for this (we just had one in June). Brochures will be mailed to all residents, and notices will appear in the local newspapers. Watch for this information. We're talking about paints, thinners, batteries, oven and drain cleaners, mothballs, floor and furniture polish, rug and upholstery cleaners, and pesticides. We must dispose of all of it appropriately. Right now, oil and paint can be taken to the Marin Resource Recovery Center, 565 Jacoby Street, San Rafael. Try to use substitutes for some of this material.

Recycle motor oil. It is believed that 40 percent of the pollution in our waterways is from used crankcase oil, totaling a billion gallons a year. Ask your service station if they recycle it and patronize only stations that do. If you change it yourself, find someone who will recycle it. There will be a small fee.

Plastics are to be avoided (hard to do so!) Eight percent of household garbage weight and 30 percent of volume is plastic. Avoid buying disposable plastic items. Use a canvas bag for shopping. Six-pack rings are hazardous to marine life; cut them up before disposing of them.

Use fluorescent bulbs. Compact fluorescent lightbulbs last longer than incandescent bulbs and use about one-third of the energy.

Lower your thermostat, and have the furnace tuned up every two years.

Washing machine water temperature can be lowered; a warm water wash and cold rinse works just as well as a hot water wash and warm rinse. Up to 90 percent of the energy used for washing clothes is used to heat the water.

Check refrigerator temperature. It should be between 38 and 43 degrees; freezer should be between zero and five. Any colder is not necessary.

Use public transportation. Noticing the number of single occupant cars in the commute stream leads one to despair of weaning people away from cars and into carpools or buses or ferries. But, remembering what John Eels, transportation consultant for Marin said: "If every one-person car became a two-person car, Marin's transportation problem would disappear, with no more money spent, no new roads." Work toward ride-sharing whenever possible.

In addition to observing the above conservation tips, we should be aware of the need to support low income housing, diversity and a mixed residential use in our cities, to get away from the excessive use of resources needed to build the massive homes we are seeing throughout the county. Further, we should maintain the goal of keeping agriculture alive and well in West Marin. The Marin Agricultural Land Trust is working to keep agriculture viable and deserves support.

Good Reading:

Miraculously, we find ourselves in a decade where maybe we can finally move out from under military domination of our economy. The following are two books dealing with economic conversion:

The Overburdened Economy: Uncovering the Causes of Chronic Unemployment, Inflation and National Decline, by Lloyd Jeffry Dumas, 1986; 297 pages; \$10.95 postpaid from University of California Press, attn: Order Dpt., 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94702; 800-822-6657.

Economics as if the Earth Really Mattered, by Susan Meeker-Lowry 1988; 282 pages; \$11.70 postpaid from New Society Publishers, P.O. Box 582, Santa Cruz, CA 95061; 800-333-9093.

Ask your local bookstore to carry these books.



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50 Difficult Things You Can Do to Save the Earth

Original printed in Utne Reader

A Collective Effort by Various US Environmental Groups at the Invitation of Earth Island Journal

This list was compiled via a flurry of FAX messages to various eco-groups around the country. The Journal thanks all of our friends in the environmental community for their contributions, and to John Javna whose book, *50 Simple Things You Can Do To Save The Earth*, inspired this exercise. Readers with inspired additions may address these suggestions to the Journal c/o The Eco-Mole, Earth Island Journal, 300 Broadway, Suite #28, San Francisco, CA 94122; 7888-3666.

- 1) Bury your car
- 2) Become a total vegetarian
- 3) Grow your own vegetables
- 4) Have your power lines disconnected
- 5) Don't have children
- 6) Limit the world population of vehicles
- 7) Don't build cars
- 8) Stop building roads
- 9) Replace roads with homes, parks and gardens
- 10) Halt weapons production and exports
- 11) Stop the sale, distribution and export of cigarettes
- 12) Send money to Brazil to provide urban jobs for impoverished workers now forced into the rainforests
- 13) Blockade a lumber truck carrying old-growth trees
- 14) Spend a month tree-sitting
- 15) Try to live within the World Average Income (\$1250 a year) for one month.
- 16) Cut up your credit cards
- 17) Unplug your television
- 18) Undertake a "Conservation Sabbath" one day a week without consuming electricity or fuel
- 19) Fast one day each week and send the money saved on food to help feed the hungry
- 20) Adopt a homeless person
- 21) Raise the Minimum Wage to a survival income
- 22) Enact a Maximum Wage Law
- 23) Tie politicians' salaries to the average working wage
- 24) Replace majority rule with proportional representation

- 25) Replace the Electoral College with direct democratic elections
- 26) Abolish the CIA and the National Security Act of 1949
- 27) Pass a Nature Amendment to the US Constitution
- 28) Retire Presidential Advisor John Sununu
- 29) Plant one new tree every day
- 30) Go to jail for something you believe in
- 31) Don't own pets
- 32) Allow all beef-producing domestic cattle to become extinct
- 33) Redirect the military budget to restoration work; convert weapons factories to peaceful research; retrain soldiers for ecological restoration
- 34) Remove US Forest Service from under the Agriculture Department; place USFS, Bureau of Land Management, Fish & Wildlife Service under the EPA.
- 35) Consume only products produced within your bioregion
- 36) Don't eat anything that comes in a package
- 37) Don't buy anything that comes in a box
- 38) Require operators and owners of nuclear powerplants to live within one mile of the site
- 39) Mandate federal recycling and institute a refuse tax on solid waste
- 40) Pipe polluted water back into the water supplies of the companies that do the polluting
- 41) Don't own anything that runs on batteries
- 42) Boycott the Big Top
- 43) Travel by bus, never by air
- 44) Stop using toilet paper
- 45) Extend the life of your wardrobe by learning to make and mend your own clothes
- 46) Give money to every single panhandler you meet
- 47) Democratize your workplace: start a union or a collective
- 48) Is your job sustainable (i.e. recession-proof)? If not, learn to farm
- 49) Liberate a zoo
- 50) In honor of Earth Day, ask your boss if you can take a day off to work on healing the planet with pay!

CONTACT: Gar Smith, EIJ. Home phone: 524-0690 or c/o Urban Ecology in Berkeley.

Marin's Politics Take A Swing to the Right

by Lew Tremaine

Election Day offers any community the opportunity to show its colors, and June 5 in Marin was no exception. Surprising, though, were the colors that the county wore for the event - something akin to dark blue with pin-stripes and a red tie.

Once counted on as a liberal bastion, Marin showed a surprising political shift to the right this past election. To the surprise of many observers, county voters chose not to upgrade their Nuclear Free Zone, picked conservative Democrat Dianne Feinstein over the more progressive John Van de Kamp, endorsed a proposition broadening the death penalty, meekly rejected a proposition limiting privacy under the state constitution, less than overwhelmingly endorsed a wildlife protection proposition and backed a proposition giving more money for prison construction.

And, while the rest of the county was putting on its conservative attire, long-conservative Novato elected a progressive woman, Brady Bevis, to serve on the county board of supervisors. Go figure.

Here is a rundown of how Marin voted on some of the more conservative vs. progressive issues and a look at how the county might be affected.

Board of Supervisors

The biggest change resulting from June 5 will be seen on the county board of supervisors. With Bevis unseating incumbent Bob Stockwell by a narrow 51 percent in Novato, and long-entrenched Supervisor Bob Roumiguere holding his seat by a comfortable margin in San Rafael, the shift in power at the Civic Center will not be dramatic, but there will be a shift.

With Bevis on the board, Ross Valley Supervisor Hal Brown will have a chance to spread his progressive wings for the first time in six years. A Brown-Bevis alliance on the board will place West Marin Supe Gary Giacomini in a number of swing vote situations. Giacomini's West Marin constituency has a history of being Marin's most progressive, a fact that has caused him to vote against his personal beliefs in the past (his votes on the Nuclear Free Zone issue, for example). Formerly, he has been able to cast progressive votes, safe in the knowledge that his conservative



Steve Lyons

boardmembers would prevail. With Bevis on the board, he will no longer have the luxury of "throw-away" votes.

Of course this fact will not be lost on Giacomini, who has quickly made overtures toward Bevis in the hope of forming an alliance of his own. His first attempt, to stem Bevis' criticism of the upcoming transit tax, was unsuccessful.

Nuclear Free Marin

Reaction among progressives to the defeat of Measure A was one of mild shock. Going into election day, Nuclear Free Zone Backers were confident. They had attracted a host of elected officials to the cause, forced opponents to dump their main direct mail piece before it was sent out and received positive press in the last two weeks of the campaign. Having run a far stronger campaign than the original and successful 1986 NFZ campaign, and having picked up endorsements from the Pacific Sun, The Coastal Post and the Point Reyes Light (the latter two had not endorsed in '86) it appeared little could go wrong. Even the Marin I.J., which came out against the '86 law, had been moved to a neutral position this time around.

What was not expected was that the county would vote so conservatively. Big turn-outs in Novato and San Rafael, the county's two most conservative districts and drops in support in the Twin Cities and Tiburon, could not be offset by winning margins in Mill Valley, San Anselmo, Fairfax and West Marin. In the end, the measure lost 43.6 to 56.4 percent.

Measure A's loss does not affect the current Nuclear Free Zone Law. Marin still has a Peace Conversion Commission, which is charged with making sure the county does not buy directly from nuclear weaponsmakers. But the loophole which allows the county to buy products made by bombmakers through third party vendors remains open.

Nor is the Nuclear Free Zone issue dead in Marin. NFZ backers are currently drafting an ordinance which they will take to communities where Measure A won. Once it is shown that such or-

dinances can be effective, an attempt will be made to convince the board of supervisors to close the loophole with an ordinance similar to those passed in the local communities.

NFZ backers have concluded that Marin voters did not reject Nuclear Free Zones as a concept. A majority of voters bought the argument that Measure A would cost the county government a great deal of money and that it would hurt local business. Once those arguments are disproved, it is believed that support for an NFZ with economic teeth will again reach majority proportions.

The Propositions

All was not sour in Marin's voting pattern, although the county showed a few surprising preferences.

On Proposition 107, the housing bond for the homeless, Marinites voted their approval by a 60.9 to 39.1 percent margin. On the transportation measures, Marinites also approved. Proposition 108, the passenger rail bond, was approved by 61.4 percent of the voters, while Proposition 111, the five percent gas tax increase to pay for road improvements scored 59.25 percent of the vote. Proposition 116, which calls for \$1.99 billion to be spent on passenger rail projects attracted 66.2 percent of the county's vote.

The county most clearly showed its conservative colors on the "law and order" propositions. Proposition 114, the measure which extended the death penalty for the killing of a variety of public office-holders (designating them as peace officers) scored an incredible 70.6 percent victory in Marin. Proposition 115, which won statewide restricting the privacy rights of those accused of felonies, came within six percentage points of passing here, garnering 44.6 percent of the vote. Two years ago, Marinites voted down a county jail tax by a resounding 75 percent, however this year they approved a state prison bond, Proposition 120, by 52.6 percent.

Though it took a couple of steps to the right, Marin's voting public still showed its majority al-

legiance to the Democratic Party. The two reapportionment Propositions, 118 and 119, put forward by the Republicans to pry political power away from the Demos, failed here, as they did statewide. A whopping 66.5 percent of Marin's voters cast against Proposition 118 while 60.5 percent voted against Proposition 119.

It was no surprise that Proposition 117, the Mountain Lion Initiative, passed in Marin. But it did not win by a landslide. The proposition passed with a 58.9 percent vote here, a far lower margin than might have been expected in a county full of environmentalists.

Any Trends?

Roughly half of the county's electorate turned out on June 5. If 1986 is any indicator (when last we elected a governor) November will see about 25,000 more voters turn out. It will be interesting to see whether or not the increased turnout swings voting patterns back toward the left. Traditionally it does, but Marin has seen a great deal of turnover in population in the last few years and it may be that higher property values are attracting more conservative residents.

The county still has its bastions of progressive thought, however. Fairfax, which approved Measure A by 62 percent and West Marin, where the measure passed by 59 percent were consistently progressive. Fairfax was the only city in Marin where Van de Kamp captured a voter majority. The Mountain Lion Initiative passed by 71 percent in Fairfax.

San Anselmo and Mill Valley were similarly liberal in their voting patterns. Measure A passed in San Anselmo by 54 percent and in Mill Valley by 51 percent. San Anselmo passed Proposition

117 by 64 percent and Mill Valley passed it by 68 percent. Both Fairfax and San Anselmo voted against the prison bond; they were the only cities in the county to do so.

And where do all those conservatives live? Proposition 117 barely won in Belvedere, Tiburon, Ross and Novato. Measure A scored under 40 percent of the vote in all four of those towns (only 28 percent in Belvedere). Ross and Belvedere approved the Republican-backed reapportionment propositions.

A Look Ahead

On to November. If we assume (hope, pray, sacrifice a BMW on Mt. Tam) that the larger turnout will swing voting patterns to the left, we should see DiFi winning the county (though not the state) in her race for governor against Pete Wilson. Barbara Boxer should have no trouble maintaining her seat in Congress against Bill Borum, though she may slip below 65 percent for the first time in four years. Bill Filante should have absolutely no problem holding his spot in the Assembly against the Demos challenger, Vivien Bronschvag, who is having trouble getting people in her own party excited (6,000 fewer Democrats cast votes for her than cast votes for Barbara Boxer - both were uncontested in the primary). It's safe to say she's got a tough row to hoe.

Of real interest will be the county's vote on the supervisors' vaunted transportation tax. An increase in retail sales taxes from 6.25 percent to 7.25 percent, the measure will require a simple majority vote. With the Marin Conservation League opposing it, at least so far, and with the success of Bevis, an opponent of the tax, in Novato, this one could be in trouble.



Spiritual Warriors

An Interview with Catherine Ingram

by Wendi Kallins

A new warrior is emerging as the 20th century draws to a close. This warrior does not brandish steel but offers an open hand. His strength is through gentleness. Her courage is the ability to face death with peace and acceptance. Their weapons are love, community and the practice of nonviolence. Their armies are the poor and the disenfranchised, and they inspire the impossible.

Twelve of these new heroes and heroines are featured in a new book from Parallax Press, *In the Footsteps of Gandhi* by Catherine Ingram. The book is a testimony to the power of the philosophy espoused by the "little man in the loin cloth" who convinced the mighty British Empire that they would be better to walk away from their crown jewel, India. Gandhi's story has been chronicled in books and in movies, but his legacy continues beyond the confines of India. Across the globe, movements are emerging that embrace his concepts of civil disobedience and non-violence coupled with love and compassion.

Ingram set out to chronicle these movements through the work of men and women who embody these ideas. Interviewees range from the Tibetan Dalai Lama to folksinger Joan Baez, from farmworker organizer Cesar Chavez to Vietnamese Buddhist Thich Nhat Hanh. Ingram not only wanted to explore the thinking of these individuals, she wanted to demonstrate a pattern for others to follow. These were ordinary people

who, by embracing the ideals of their form of God or through meditation, discovered the interconnectedness of all beings, especially amongst humanity. It is from this "knowing" that these people found the strength to act.

Ingram has the clear eyes of one who has found a sense of peace and trust in the world. This comes not only from a long history of meditation and spiritual practice but from facing pain and getting beyond it. Relaxing in her Larkspur home, Ingram recalls her recognition that she could not separate herself from suffering anymore. Coming from a purely spiritual background of Vipassina Buddhism, her practice since she was 22, Ingram had previously sheltered herself from the pain of humanity through belief in karma, the law of cause and effect. "It was a way to explain the ex-



traordinary suffering that I would see in the world. It was a way that I could make sense of things. And it applied to my own suffering. I would see my own suffering as some sort of karmic retribution, and that made it make sense."

But then, as she writes in the introduction to the book, Ingram had an experience that forced her to face suffering head-on and it changed her life. "I began to feel this rawness of a heart connection with the actual suffering, that no matter what the theoretical possibilities might be for its cause, it didn't matter. It's as if you were watching your child get scalded with hot water - you know the cause - you're not tormented by the cause - but nevertheless you're tormented by the actual fact of the suffering."

Once someone goes through the cathartic experience of opening to these feelings, what does one do with it? Ingram's book is a signpost with various paths offered. In each interview one finds not the tormented soul of someone enduring great suffering, but a soul free of such torment, openhearted and full of humor and good will. These are people who have faced jail, beatings, possible death; who tend to the sick and the helpless and raise their spirits and their consciousness. What Ingram shows in her body of interviews is that waking up to the world's pain has, as its reward, great joy and peace; and great power to create real changes. This is the "big secret," says Ingram, "that everyone has been saying throughout the ages. Helping others is not a burden, it's a joy, and helping out feels better than anything. People doing service for others often find their passion, they find their love, their joy of life. If you talk to the people who have served, you see that they're pretty high from it."

Choosing one's own path toward helping others sometimes can be difficult. Ingram had her own false start. She had a notion that she wanted to

work with dying people and took a one-year training toward that end. "After two months of doing the work, I realized it was a lie for me to be doing this. I wasn't very good at it because I was so debilitated by it; I was way too emotional, and I found that I hated doing it. I was driving home one day and I said to myself honestly, I'm not cut out for this.' It meant giving up the fact that I had done this year's training, I had to just let go of that as an investment. And then I said to myself, what would I love to do and what would be helpful?"

Helping others is not a burden, it's a joy, and helping out feels better than anything. People doing service for others often find their passion, they find their love, their joy of life.

It was then that Ingram decided to become a journalist and began the journey of interviews that eventually became this book. Her leadership qualities and ability to serve had emerged even before this transformation. She helped found the Insight Meditation Society on the East Coast in 1976. This westernized version of Vipassina Buddhism has expanded to the West Coast and is opening a retreat center in the San Geronimo Valley called

Spirit Rock Center.

Ingram is currently cofounder of the Unrepresented Nations and People's Organization along with Michael Van Walt, legal advisor to the Dalai Lama. This new organization's aim is to provide international legal assistance to the nearly 5000 nations and peoples in the world who are unrepresented by the United Nations.

Ingram feels it is important to find your own work in your own heart. She stresses that this is different from "follow your bliss" which she finds "very simplistic. I am reminded of a cartoon of this bum, all disheveled laying on a sidewalk, and this yuppie type standing over him, saying, 'just follow your bliss, man.'

"But I also think, in terms of this whole question of helping others, that it is very important to find some source of joy, and that can come from understanding, from deep wisdom. Many of the people that I've interviewed over the years on these subjects have a great understanding of their interdependence and see us as a world family. So they see their service as helping family members."

Ingram also stresses that people need look no further than their own back yard. "For each of these twelve people, what they do is specific to their own cultural needs. It is very important to start where you are. To help out, whether in your family, your community. Your own awakening will automatically start to have an effect around you and will then just keep ventilating that understanding and that quality outward."

There is a marked difference between social activists from a purely political framework and these Gandhian warriors steeped in spirituality. "Sometimes you find great social activists who don't necessarily have a spiritual understanding, who are motivated by anger. So they get a lot of energy from anger, from the us and them' world vision. But it is quite rare to find people who are actually engaged in some sort of struggle or cause in a non-violent way, and yet have a genuine love of people who may oppose their philosophy and their actions. Take the Dalai Lama in his attitude toward the Chinese - he calls them my friends, the enemy.' It's a very different way of looking at the enemy." Ingram suggests that this attitude relieves the burden of the often frustrating work. "If you're setting up to conquer, wanting desperately to change the system, that leads to burnout," she explains.

**"I feel that a lot of
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and the
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Like most people these days, Ingram is concerned about the environmental threat that hangs over the planet. She sees this as a direct result of people's denial of pain and suffering. "I feel that a lot of the rape of the planet and the extraordinary, frantic speed-and-greed syndrome that we have going is our desperate way of avoiding feeling the pain. And now we have the technological capacity to keep moving ahead faster and faster and faster and faster because that's what it takes to avert our eyes to what's actually happening."

She believes that the Gandhian strategies can work very well in the environmental movement. "If you present the facts to basically intelligent, moral people, then people are going to rise to the right decision. People are living in such extraordinary ignorance. How stupid can we be to be committing suicide for ourselves, for our children, our children's children? How can we have anything but compassion for ourselves when we realize this? As more people wake up and see, then it's not a matter of a battle; it's a matter of working together."

Ingram supports the idea of finding simple ways to change your lifestyle as an important first step in changing consciousness. "It lights up the part of our consciousness that is having to be aware of this great problem. It is important for all of us to start realizing the need to face some sacrifices, and maybe it will then be easier to continue in that direction."

Yet Ingram feels that ultimately we will have to face up to the inherent problems in our system. "This country is spending most of the world's resources to live the way we do. We drive around like there's no tomorrow, sucking the earth dry of its oil reserves and spewing out carbon dioxide, causing extraordinary damage to what's left of the

wilderness. Our whole way of life is in question. In terms of how this can really get turned around, I just don't think that it's going to be because more people recycle their newspapers."

At the core of the questions posed by the environmental awakening is "how then shall we live?". This is also the evolution of the spiritual movement that blossomed in the U.S. in the seventies. Dubbed the "me" generation, there was an explosion of human awareness gimmicks that rode on the tail of Eastern meditation practices. "Initially when people began practicing, it was to come to very personal understandings. Insight (Vipassina) meditation in its pure definition is the practice of awareness. It does not involve any visualization or mantras. It is simply you watching your mind/body process. The idea is that as you note your own experience, you begin to notice what habits of mind lead to suffering, what habits of mind lead to peacefulness and healthy stages of mind. Usually there is this deafening roar going on in our normal lives and we can't hear the subtleties; we can't see how the patterns behind it all are driving us. This is a way to unpeel."

This personal focus is now beginning to change within western spiritual communities. "After a lot of years of this personal investigation, the "how then shall we live?" question has arisen and in a cultural way. For most of my friends who are long-term practitioners, this is their next spiritual frontier."

For those with a strong spiritual background, non-violence is really the only alternative. But non-violence should not be construed as passivity. "People's idea of this kind of passive do-nothing attitude of nonviolence is completely erroneous," says Ingram. "It's a very active strategy as Gandhi proposed it. It is not for the weak. It is only for the brave. It takes tremendous courage to take nonviolent strategies. The violent strategies are for the real clunkers, I believe. It's the most unimaginative thing. The nonviolent strategies require a tremendous amount of finesse and subtlety. You have to really be steeped in deep understanding of wisdom, to be willing to be killed if that's what it takes, or be beaten severely to stand for those principles, and to maintain that in the face of horrific aggression. The point is not

to arouse other people's anger but rather to raise their awareness of an unjust situation. If raising their awareness means that they are going to get angry about having to look at it, then so be it. Gandhi was very clear about not taking the non-violent path out of cowardice."

Many believe that Gandhi's work died with him; that the divided and strife-ridden India of today is hardly the vision he had in mind for his country. Ingram defies this argument, brandishing her book as "living proof that Gandhi's vision lives on. His vision is affecting many, many people, it's changing lives. Even if you isolate what happened in India - yes, its civil strife - yet the Indian people finally have a sense of themselves that identifies them as human beings, no longer living as second class citizens in their own land. How can you place a value on that?"

The men and women in Ingram's book are indeed the living legacy of the shrewd Indian with a dream of independence for his people - not just the rich and powerful, who so often are the beneficiaries of revolution, but the simple people of the earth. It is through this power of simplicity and the naked truth of injustice that mere mortals can move mountains.





Redwood Solstice

by Cerrildwen Fallingstar

*And we can rise with the fire of freedom
Truth is the fire that burns our chains
And we can stop the fires of destruction
Healing is the fire running in our veins*

Starhark

Summer Solstice Chant

Summer solstice is the time of the sun's height, the longest day of the year. The power of light, the masculine side of the life force is in its full flowering glory. Our ancestors watched eagerly for this time with their sophisticated calendars of shadow and stone. The Anasazi sun dagger pierced the center of the spiral, bonfires were lit on the highest hills, hymns of gratitude were sung to the sun, prayers were uttered to bring the rain. Midsummer was associated with the turning or revolving of the wheel of life, the wheel of the year. Traditionally in Europe a huge wooden wheel padded with straw was set afire and rolled down a high hill into a body of water.

Midsummer with its endless brilliant days and short, warm nights was also a time of sex magic. A cut tree with many branches would be placed in the middle of the ritual circle, the women of the village would hang fresh flower garlands on it and the men would claim their partner by climbing to obtain the garland of their choice. After the ritual the couples would

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Trial by Fire

by Wendi Kaliins

For about five years I have been celebrating the solstices and equinoxes with a group of my Berkeley friends. A tribe of eco-activists, we conduct a "whitened" version of the Native American Medicine Wheel honoring the four directions and the four elements.

The solstice is the longest day of the year, a celebration of the energy of the sun. We always hold our gathering on the Sunday before the solstice and this particular Sunday happened to be Father's Day. We decided to combine the two, focusing the whole ritual on the creative, fiery, male spirit.

We met at Morgan Territory, an East Bay park out toward the Central Valley, near Livermore. It is hot and dusty out there, with parched grassy hillsides and old gnarled oaks wilting in the coarse heat. A fierce sun beat down upon us in those barren grasslands, with a biting wind adding a prickly chill to the air. We hiked in to a flat open meadow and prepared ourselves for our ceremony.

We had just assembled solemnly in a circle and were ready to begin when all of our senses perked up at once. Some of us smelled it, others saw

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make love in the fields, the juices of their mingling calling down the rains, encouraging the crops to grow tall and vibrant.

But what does this have to do with us now, in these times? We who buy our food in the health food store, who make our daily bread mostly from cerebral rather than agricultural activities? Barreling wheels of flame down the golden rolling hills of California into the dwindling reservoir hardly seems appropriate.

Times change. Symbols change. But the energies of the time remain. We still feel the sap rise in our bodies, still rejoice in the lengthening days.

How can we celebrate this time, align ourselves in power with the dance of earth and sun, the flame of life pulsing cool in the growing plants, hot in our animal blood?

Action is the password for masculine power; passion is to be found in anything we love. Midsummer is also traditionally a time of mass gatherings of people. It is a time of both festivals and revolutions; many countries celebrate days of independence and liberation around this time, the fiery time of the sun's rule.

When I think of Summer Solstice this year I think of gathering with others to express our passion through play, fireworks, freedom. This year I want to dance the life-giving dance of summer with those who share my passion for trees. In many cultures trees -- reaching down to embrace the earth, stretching up to penetrate the sky -- are seen as symbols of the male principle. In Europe and Britain, the oak tree -- which was the strongest tree they knew -- was the particular symbol of Summer Solstice. Here, in Marin, the oaks were the staff of life to the Miwok, Pomo and other tribes who relied on the acorns as a source of food; here they seem more appropriately a tree of autumn and harvest.

Here we have the Sequoias, commonly known as redwoods, largest and oldest of living creatures on the earth; russet as the sunrise, more ancient than the wisest shaman, they are the closest thing we have to the immortals. An appropriate symbol for the Summer Solstice, many of them bear the marks of lightning fires that destroyed forests a thousand years ago. These trees survived the purification of flame. How many times I have crouched or stood in the charred hollow center of a redwood, marveling that the very core of the tree has been devoured, and yet the tree lives, it thrives, it stretches its needles upward to the sun. When my heart is black and twisted with grief, when I feel my core has been charred to unhealable ash I sit within the dark belly of one of these redwoods and find the courage to go on, the courage to hold the darkness within me yet once again turn my face to the light.

There are those who think that these sacred wise beings should be turned into lumber, hot tubs, toothpicks, sawdust, profits. Shall the last of the old growth redwoods be sacrificed for the greed of a Texas millionaire? This is the Redwood Summer in Northern California, an opportunity to celebrate Summer Solstice with revolution, the turning of the wheel, turning the tide with fiery passion to stop the cold-hearted destruction of the Earth and its myriad beings. There are many ways to celebrate the Summer Solstice: bonfires, lovemaking, fireworks, revolution. Loving the redwood trees enough to say "no" to their destruction is one of them.

Redwood Summer, sponsored by Earth First!, is a mass mobilization to stop the clear-cutting of old growth redwoods in Mendocino and Humboldt counties. Non-violent civil disobedient actions will take place throughout the summer to protect the trees. For more information contact the Marin Greens at 459- 3765.

*Cerridwen Fallingstar has just published her new book **The Heart of the Fire**, available through Cauldron Publications, P.O. Box 282, San Geronimo, CA 94963. Call 488-9641 to order your copy.*



the smoke. Just behind us in a copse of trees, a fire had burst from some fallen branches. My first reaction was to freeze in terror, surveying our situation. We were out in the middle of nowhere, surrounded by kindling with a gusty wind whipping through our bones. That fire could spread in seconds.

People began to run toward the fire and I followed, still in a state of panic and confusion. We found the flames, still confined to a small area, but surrounded by dry leaves and dead branches. Armed with water bottles and flimsy ground covers, we set to work. Someone with a cool head suggested we wet the blankets to stretch the water further. Some beat the flames with the damp blankets, other stomped with their feet. I was among those clearing away the debris and throwing dirt on the embers. We surrounded the fire, cut it off from its fuel, and squelched the blaze. A few minutes later - or an eternity depending on your point of view - I stared in amazement at the quenched fire, still warm with the threat of destruction, but for the moment subdued. We had put the fire out.

We stood guard until our runners returned with the rangers, armed with three fire trucks and a helicopter, fearing the worst. They stood around a bit bewildered that the emergency they had anticipated was not forthcoming. We were told that, had we not been there to spot the fire, acres of land would have been at risk. We must have been a sight to see, with our face paint and our strange costumes and our grimy faces, black from the soot and dirt of fire-fighting. My friend John,

dressed up as frog, the water element, looked the perfect clown with his green tights and his webbed feet gingerly chatting with the rangers. But as he pointed out, lifting one of his floppy toes, they were invaluable for stomping out flames.

We gained a healthy respect for fire that day. Fire unleashed out of control can be a deadly enemy. But, as some of our group pointed out, it is only a danger to us, not necessarily to the habitat. Much of the California flora needs fire to reproduce itself, a healthy ingredient to the ecosystem. Still, we learned the importance of containing fire, not letting its fury loose at random.

What astounds me the most was the manner in which we blended as a community, acting as one mind. We surrounded the fire and worked shoulder to shoulder, our attention to our task. Those who had knowledge shared it. Those of us who felt helpless followed their lead with trust and cooperation. We experienced a sense of the unity and the camaraderie that erases the walls between us; allows people to forget their differences and focus on the commonalities that bind us together. As is often the case in a state of emergency, we discovered the best of humanity in each of us.

The ceremony was quite subdued after our trial by fire. We had already held our ritual around the flames, and the memory of our fear and our triumph was fresh in our blood. We had conjured fire and were put to its test. It is a lesson that I will turn over in my mind for days to come.



Elly Simmons

The Small Screen by Laurence Brauer



Marcia Stieger

Hotel Terminus: The Life and Times of Klaus Barbie: "How can crimes committed against humanity be committed by a man?" asks Klaus Barbie's French prosecutor. In this Oscar winning documentary, Marcel Ophuls explores that question in all its myriad contradictions as he tells the life story of Barbie, the "decent boy" who became the "butcher of Lyon" during the Nazi occupation of France. This riveting epic narrative is both a detective yarn and a history of the last 50 years -- from pre-World War II Europe to the post-war anti-communist hysteria that led to Barbie's employment as an American intelligence agent and advisor to the Bolivian junta. Though his own point of view is obvious, Ophuls allows a panorama of Barbie's acquaintances, collaborators, surviving victims, and researchers to state their cases. Ophuls unites visual images and the participants' words to reveal the individuals whose consciences confronted such severe choices of expediency versus morality. As person after person recounts how "nice" Barbie was or spouts the highest ideals to justify the cruelest acts, Ophuls destroys the myth that Nazis were simply an aberration. Yet for all the confirmation of humanity's barbarism, **Hotel Terminus** is also a testament to courage, compassion, and moral integrity.

The Navigator: New Zealand director Vincent Ward displays stunning originality in this tale of a small mining village during the Black Plague. Prompted by a 12 year old boy's religious visions, a group of villagers embark on a quest in which they emerge in modern-day Auckland. Ward maintains a tone between astonishment and humor as the medieval miners come face to face with modern civilization on their adventure to accomplish the boy's vision. Ward's striking visual imagery combines dream with reality, the fantastic with the nitty-gritty, the mundane with the spiritual. Though far from flawless, **The Navigator** entertains and challenges with the force of a great film.

25X5: The Continuous History of the Rolling Stones. Toward the end of this retrospective documentary, a laconic Charlie Watts remarks, "It's amazing they

love the Rolling Stones; I don't know why." After over two hours, viewers don't know why either. Producers Lorne Michaels and Andrew Solt, and director Nigel Finch commit a cardinal rock and roll sin -- they are boring. Interspersing contemporary interviews and period footage, **25X5** lacks a thematic structure; it's a Rolling Stones' travelogue. Songs are often insensitively cut, mitigating the video's one redeeming feature, the sizzling early live performances. In the interviews, only the band's true heart and soul, Watts and Keith Richards, exhibit either honesty or commitment to the music. This is obviously Mick Jagger's movie; he mirrors rock's evolution from street level vitality to corporate banality. History is rewritten as events are ignored or glossed over, such as Mick Taylor's resignation or Altamont, which to Jagger was merely a bad gig. The real story of a great band whose musical powers were sacrificed to riches and fame never fits into Jagger's vacuous image-making.

The Wizard of Speed and Time: The hilarious opening trailer says, "This is the sort of movie you would make if you had nothing better to do." At a time when children's movies are lengthy commercials for tie-in products, writer/director/actor Mike Jittlov creates a genuine, delightful film that captivates both children and adults. This movie within a movie within a movie is the story of a filmmaker/special effects wizard who is given his big break to create a sequence for a network TV special. Along the way, Jittlov reveals the nuts and bolts behind special effects while never losing a sense of wonder -- or his off-the-wall sense of humor. Jittlov treads the thin line between a stinging satire of current Hollywood and a loving homage to movies, and, ultimately, a testament to the human imagination.

Say Anything: Rock critic/writer Cameron Crowe's directorial debut is a low-key combination romantic comedy, coming of age saga, and teen movie. John Cusack stars as working-class Lloyd and Ione Skye as Diane, the class valedictorian; the two develop an unlikely romance. Diane's "class brain" character and Skye's performance lack depth. But with noted cinematographer Laszlo Kovacs, Crowe fashions a straightforward style reminiscent of Howard Hawks, and so simultaneously acknowledges and twists genre conventions. Crowe has a knack for naturalistic dialogue and integrating pop culture. He compassionately presents people with their quirks and foibles, sympathetically portraying even those who don't perceive the roles they are trapped in.

Red River: The definitive cattle-drive western has finally been released on video in its original uncut epic grandeur. Despite the panoramic sweep, as in all of director Howard Hawks' best films, the focus is on human relationships. Borden Chase's story is a rewrite of *Mutiny on the Bounty*, except Chase and Hawks heighten the drama's intensity and complexity; abstract principles naturally grow out of deeply personal motives and conflicts. A self-made Texas cattle baron, John Wayne, faces the loss of his life's work if the cattle drive fails. As his obsession overcomes him, Wayne is defied by his adopted son, Montgomery Clift. If you've ever wondered where the Clift cult emerged, this film shows you. Walter Brennan turns in his patented crusty characterization as Wayne's best friend and the film's moral center. But this is Wayne's movie; he dominates the screen in a performance that bristles with ever increasing explosiveness as his megalomania cuts him off from those he loves.

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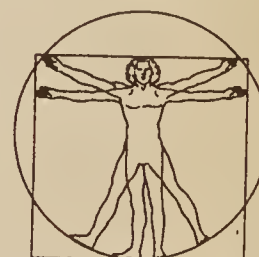
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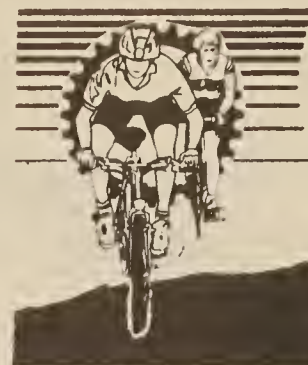
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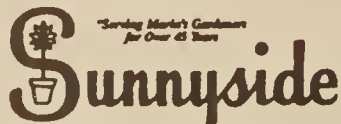
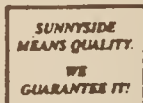
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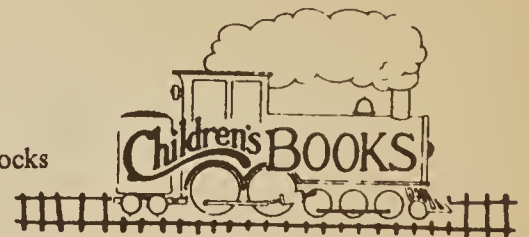
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(Bank St. & SFD)
454-4481
Tues-Sat 10-5; Sun Noon-5
*Original collection of Edward S. Curtis
and representing over 35 different artists*



MUSIC

Amazing Grace Music
111 Red Hill Ave. San Anselmo
456-0414
10:30 -6:30 M-F, Sat. till 5:30
*Acoustic guitars & accessories; man-
dolins and banjos; expert repairs*

All Akbar College of Music
215 West End Ave., San Rafael
Off Miracle Mile near Shell station
454-6264-office/454-0581-store
Office M-F 10-5; Classes M-W 4-10pm;
Store M-F 12:30-5:30
*Evening classes in North Indian classi-
cal music; CD's, cassettes, and instru-
ments: tamboura, harmonium, tabla,
mridangam. Visitors welcome*



ENTERTAINMENT



19 Broadway Nightclub
19 Broadway, Fairfax
459-1091
11am - 2am
*Live music nightly showcasing local
bands*

CAFES

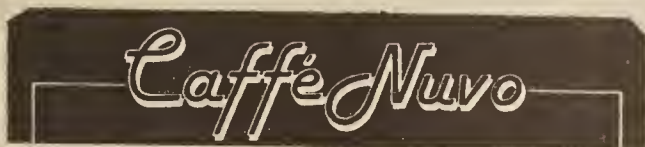


Cafe Espresso

85 Bolinas Road #4, Fairfax
In Fairfax square behind the
Women's Fitness Center
485-5535
M-F 7am-6pm, Wkends 8am-6pm
*Espresso beverages, fresh pastries, fruit
juices & smoothies, light breakfast & lunch*

Patrick's Bookshop Cafe

9 Bolinas Rd., Fairfax
454-2428
M-F 6:30-Midnight; Wkends, holidays
8:30-Midnight
*Fine coffee, pastries, light food, used
books, chess, bridge, backgammon, etc.
Poetry readings on Thursday nights.*



Caffe Nuvo

556 San Anselmo Ave. San Anselmo
454-4530
M-Th 7am-11pm; Fri-7am-midnight; Sat 8am-midnight; Sun-
8am-11pm
*Live music Weds-Sun. Sunday Brunch on the deck.
Sandwiches, sumptuous soups, sweets, fine espresso drinks*

VIDEO

video west

Video West & Pizza Too

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488-4888
M-Th. Noon-9; Fri. Noon-10; Sat 11-10; Sun 11-9
*Have a video party with fresh take & bake pizza with your
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454-4932
M-F 8:30-5:30; Sat 10-3
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Leisure and Corporate Travel*

BUSINESS SERVICES

Bookkeeping+

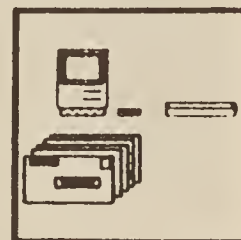


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cash flow management, job costing, payables and receivables.*

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AB-Dick 360 with 2nd colorhead, Heidel-
berg KORD (25" 1 color) Heidelberg
SORMZ (29" 2 color)*



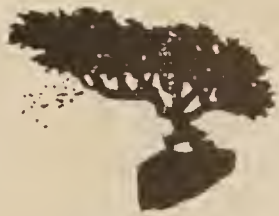
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RUSHTON CHARTOCK ARCHITECTS

Rushton Chartock Architects
1620 Sir Francis Drake; P.O. Box 173, Fairfax
457-2802/FAX 457-2873

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457-0713

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Construction Services**
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2407 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley
843-7368

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Unique, recycled items including lighting, plumbing, Victorian, clawfoot tubs, fireplace mantels, etc.

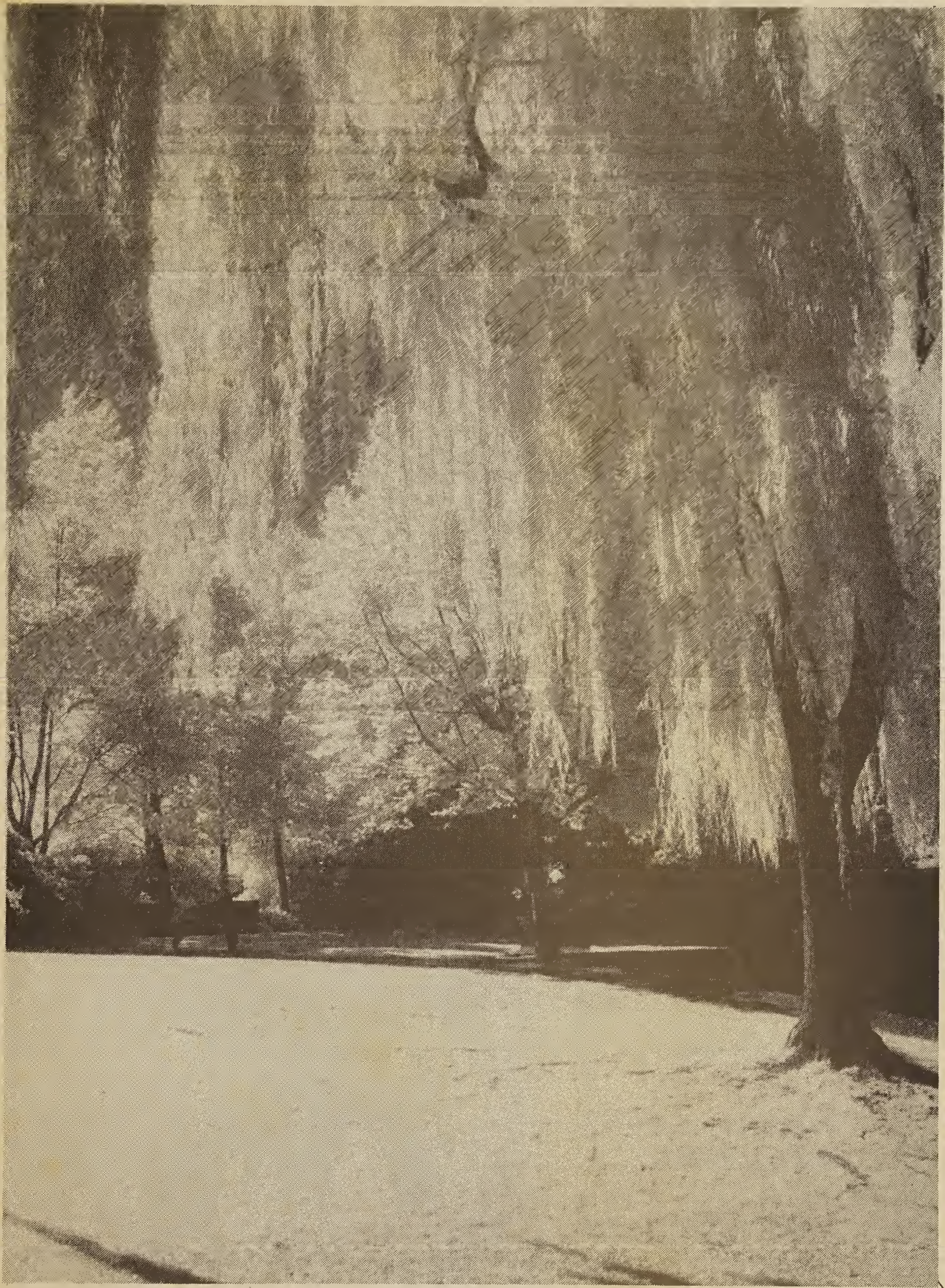


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